

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.05

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 23 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 75
Humidity 89 88

April 23, 1914 Temperature 6 a.m. 72 p.m. 75
Humidity 93 86

日九初月

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1915.

四廿月四年一

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ZEPPELIN SIGHTED OFF YORKSHIRE.

ENEMY'S VARIOUS COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED

Activity of Russian Torpedo Boats.

GERMANY RESENTS AMERICAN PEACE MISSION.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

The Canadian Casualties.

April 22, 1 p.m.
Unofficial despatches received in Canada indicate that the Canadians are fighting to the south of Ypres. Hitherto 305 Canadians have been killed in the war.

Allies Refuse to be Diverted From Their Task.

April 22, 1 p.m.
It is stated at New York that a high French official visited Colonel House, President Wilson's Observer at Paris, and told him that as long as the Germans remained in France and Belgium any American peace mission would be resented by the Allies, who refused to be diverted from task of crushing Prussian Militarism.

Bernstorff Takes America to Task.

April 22, 1 p.m.
It is reported at Washington that the German Government have accepted the responsibility of Count Bernstorff's Memorandum, taking America to task for supplying arms to the Allies. It is understood that President Wilson will reply direct to Berlin, declaring that it is Germany's own fault if the Allies alone secure American arms.

Appointed Temporary Major General.

April 21, 9.40 p.m.
The Gazette states that Colonel Sir Percy Girouard K.O.M.G., late Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, has been appointed a temporary major general.

Trawlers Sight a Zeppelin.

April 21, 1.15 p.m.
Trawlers that arrived at Hull yesterday evening sighted a Zeppelin at four o'clock yesterday morning, proceeding eastwards, between Flamborough Head and Bridlington.

German Stations Fired by Aeroplane Bombs.

Two aerial squadrons bombed the stations at Mannheim and Habsheim on the Rhine on Monday, and set fire to immense forage stores at Mannheim.

To Avenge Britain's "Treatment" of the Pirates.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Paris, it is reported that another thirteen British officers have been imprisoned in Cologne by way of reprisals for the treatment (by the British) of submarine officers.

There is now a total of forty British officers imprisoned.

Belgian Aviators' Good Work.

April 21, 4.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that the official communiqué states that there have been fierce artillery engagements at Arras and also between the Oise and the Aisne.

We have repulsed two German counter-attacks in the Montmarie Wood.

Belgian aviators bombarded the Arsenal at Bruges and the flying ground at Lissevegh.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Foochow Resident's Son Awarded the V.C.

April 21, 6.15 a.m.
Lieutenant Margin, who has been awarded the Victoria Cross, is the son of the Principal of the Missionary College at Foochow, and was born in China. He also won the Distinguished Service Order after the retreat of Mons, when he captured a German trench and held it with a platoon of Engineers, though shot in the shoulder and bayoneted in the hand, until they were relieved. It is believed that he is the only officer who has won both distinctions.

Home Racing.

April 21, 6.15 a.m.
It is understood that the Ascot Meeting will be curtailed to three days. Five handicaps have been abandoned.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

The Premier and the Munition Supply.

April 21, 2.40 a.m.
The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, the Prime Minister, received a great ovation while visiting Newcastle to-night for the purpose of addressing the munition workers. He affirmed with emphasis that he saw no sign in any quarter of the King's Dominions of any flagging of the national spirit. Practically every household was contributing to the fighting forces, and everyone working with brain and muscle to maintain the supply of necessary munitions was equally a combatant.

This was the nation's war, and no one was worthy of the name of a British citizen who was not participating in it.

There had been an unprecedented rush of recruits in a spirit of the finest self-sacrifice. The same spirit was needed in the munition factories.

He affirmed that there was not a word of truth in the statement that the work at the front had been crippled by a lack of supplies. (Loud cheers.) There had not been any general slackness on the part of employers or employees. The present situation was due to the unprecedented scale upon which ammunition was expended to-day, and to the shortage of skilled labour owing to the success of recruiting. (Cheers.) He was convinced that when the factories were organised and mobilised all would be well.

The Rt. hon. gentleman concluded by mentioning the late Mr. Gladstone's saying that Britain was contributing her best blood to the war, but there were others not on the battlefield who were showing manifold honest heroism as deep as those who were in the fighting line. (Great cheering.)

Interesting "Eye Witness" Stories.

April 20, 8.45 p.m.
"Eye-witness" present with General Headquarters reports that the fire from our trench mortars lately has been very effective. A few days ago, opposite Gavinchy, our concentrated fire drove the Germans from their front trenches to the second line, where they received the attention of our artillery.

The prisoners taken, express great respect for our artillery, and especially for our field guns, whose shrapnel is splendidly timed.

The wholesale distribution of Iron Crosses has caused the decoration to be despised by the fighting troops, who say they are being given to "fawning deadheads, who have never even heard the sound of a bullet." No fewer than thirty thousand Crosses were distributed before the fall of Liege.

The Crown Prince, also, has lost caste. The German private soldiers consider that the British prisoners are very proud and obstinate. They say that they refuse to work in mines and factories like other prisoners. They are not allowed to work in the fields, which, apparently, they are willing to do, for fear of concerted attempts to escape. Consequently they are more strictly guarded and more harshly treated.

Extracts from German letters are quoted by "Eye-witness," giving an account of the treatment accorded to prisoners of war, and they make the most painful reading. The diary of a German officer dated December 19th says that "the sight in the trenches of the fury, not to say bestiality, of our men beating to death wounded English affected me so much that for the rest of the day I was fit for nothing."

An extract from another letter says that some Englishmen, being surrounded, surrendered after a gallant resistance, "but they got mercy! Rifle butts were turned and we went for them and made sparks fly. Prisoners were not taken."

A French civilian, who has returned from captivity, predicts that more than a quarter of the prisoners in Germany will die of hunger before six months, while the remainder will suffer for the rest of their lives from the horrors of their captivity.

Some inhabitants returning from the occupied area brought samples of bread issued to them which was a kind of soft brown dough largely composed of potatoes and extremely indigestible.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

German Hatred.

April 20, 8.45 p.m.
"Eye-witness" gives instances of the absurd forms assumed by German hatred. Thus gasometers at Diedenhofen are painted in enormous letters with the word "Gott Strafe England," while recently soldiers in the trenches were heard shouting "Gott Strafe Holland."

Balkan Troubles.

April 21, 6 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Nish reports that an official message states that several bands of Bulgarian Comitadjia have entered Serbia during the past few days. Troops were sent to meet them. Seven hundred Albanians attacked the frontier near Ochrida on Sunday and a battle ensued, but details of it are lacking.

Turks and Arabs at Variance.

April 20, 10.05 p.m.
Replying to a request for information concerning the operations in Mesopotamia, Earl Crewe, speaking in the House of Lords, said that we had been under no delusions regarding the probability of attack by considerable Turkish forces. That was why we strengthened our position by despatching troops thither from India and Egypt.

His lordship emphasised that operations threatening the oil-fields pipe-line in the neighbourhood of the Karun River represented the Turkish attack.

Referring to the co-operation of the Arabs with the Turks, Earl Crewe said the reports he was receiving seemed to indicate considerable disaffection and dissension between the Arabs and the Turks. It might, therefore, be hoped that as the campaign proceeded and the Turks received more lessons like that at Shaiba, the Arabs would be less inclined to co-operate.

More Shells on Rheims.

April 20, 12.40 a.m.
A Paris evening communiqué states that fifty incendiary shells have been dropped upon Rheims.

There has been artillery fighting, unsupported by infantry, in Champagne.

In Argonne slight progress has been made between the Meuse and Moselle. Near the Flirey Essey road our attacks have slightly progressed.

At Bois le Pretre the Germans violently bombarded the French positions in the regions of Croix des Carmes. The attempted attack was promptly stopped by the French Artillery.

Two counter-attacks at Hartmannswillerkopf were repulsed.

The President Explains United States Neutrality.

April 21, 6 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York reports that President Wilson, in a speech delivered at the Associated Press luncheon, declared that the neutrality of the United States was not due to any petty desire to escape trouble. It was something much greater. The United States would acquire the distinction of being a nation capable of self control, and would therefore be bound to play an important part in adjusting the affairs of the world at the end of the war.

He added that the United States did not desire a foot of anybody's territory.

General Smuts' Order.

April 21, 3 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Capetown reports that General Smuts has issued an Army Order which states that, with the seizure of Bethany, Seeheim, and Keetmanshoop, the southernmost provinces of Damara Land (forming part of German South-West Africa) from the Orange River on the south to Luderitzbucht on the west, and Haenur on the east have been occupied.

The central, eastern and southern forces hitherto operating separately will now co-operate in forming a southern Army, as distinguished from General Botha's northern Army.

Earl Crewe on Persian Gulf Operations.

April 20, 9.50 p.m.
In the House of Lords Earl Crewe said that our successes in the Persian Gulf did great credit to the commanders of the troops.

Our cavalry on the 18th inst. reached Makhalah, which they found abandoned though strongly entrenched. Hitherto it had been impossible to follow the enemy by water beyond Ghubbashyah, but the commander had ordered the water channels to be reconnoitred.

The commander at Shaiba, from personal observation estimates the enemy's casualties on the 14th inst. to be not less than 2,500.

Lord Lucas on African Operations.

Lord Lucas, reporting on the recent operations in East Africa and Nyassaland said all was quiet.

The Anglo-French forces in the Cameroons were dealing with the German strongholds in the Mandara Hills, on the Benue River, and the French columns also penetrated from Ubangishari on the Middle Congo as far as Gabon Territories.

Sir John French Answers German Lies.

April 20, 6 p.m.
Field-Marshal Sir John French emphatically denies the German statement that the British have been using asphyxiating gases in the Ypres district.

Any such statement, says Sir John French, is false, and is doubtless made in order to justify the use of these gases which have been freely employed by the Germans in their attacks on hill No. 60; Germany signed the clause at the Hague Convention eliminating from warfare the use of asphyxiating gas.

Russians Recapture a Position.

April 20, 9.35 p.m.
A Petrograd communiqué states:—The enemy in the direction of Strzy gained a footing on the height at Orawczik. We counter-attacked in the evening and recaptured the positions, taking prisoners, the exact number being at present unknown.

We mined a German trench at East Rozanks, and took the position at the point of the bayonet, capturing prisoners and guns.

(Continued on page 5).

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Canadians are fighting south of Ypres.

The Canadians have had 305 killed during the war.

It is understood that President Wilson will reply direct to Berlin.

It is understood that the Ascot Race Meeting will be curtailed to three days.

The Allies refuse to be diverted from their task of crushing Prussian Militarism.

Trawlers arriving at Hull report having sighted a Zeppelin off the Yorkshire coast.

President Wilson says America's neutrality is not due to a petty desire to escape trouble.

Bombs have been successfully dropped by the Allies' aviators at Mulheim, Habsheim and Mannheim.

The wholesale distribution of Iron Crosses has caused the decoration to be despised by the fighting troops.

Sir John French emphatically denies the German statement that the British have been using asphyxiating gases.

"Eye-witness" stories establish the fact that German troops have been guilty of beating wounded Britishers to death.

Mr. Asquith says there is not a word of truth in the statement that the work at the front is crippled owing to lack of supplies.

There are now forty British officers imprisoned in Germany in revenge for Britain's "treatment" of German submarine prisoners.

Germany has accepted responsibility for Count Bernstorff's Memorandum taking America to task for supplying arms to the Allies.

A high French Official told Colonel House that the Allies will resent any American peace mission so long as the Germans remain in France and Belgium.

Lieut. Margin, son of the Principal of the Missionary College, Foochow, who won the D.S.O. after the retreat from Mons, has been awarded the Victoria Cross.

Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons, said in regard to the Sino-Japanese negotiations and conditions, the policy of Britain was governed by the term of the existing Anglo-Japanese treaty.

Sir Edward Grey added; the Government were in communication with the British Representatives in China and Japan and the Government would do all in their power to secure the open door to British commerce in all parts of China.

NEWS.

Yesterday's Gymkhana is reported elsewhere.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

Some facts concerning the new Magistracy are given to-day.

The Langkat output up to yesterday is given elsewhere.

A report concerning an explosion on the Shamsen, Canton, will be found elsewhere.

General news and an article headed "Lloyd's and the War Peril" appear on page 3.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer's report on the finances of the Colony for 1914 is given to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 3, and Log Book on page 4.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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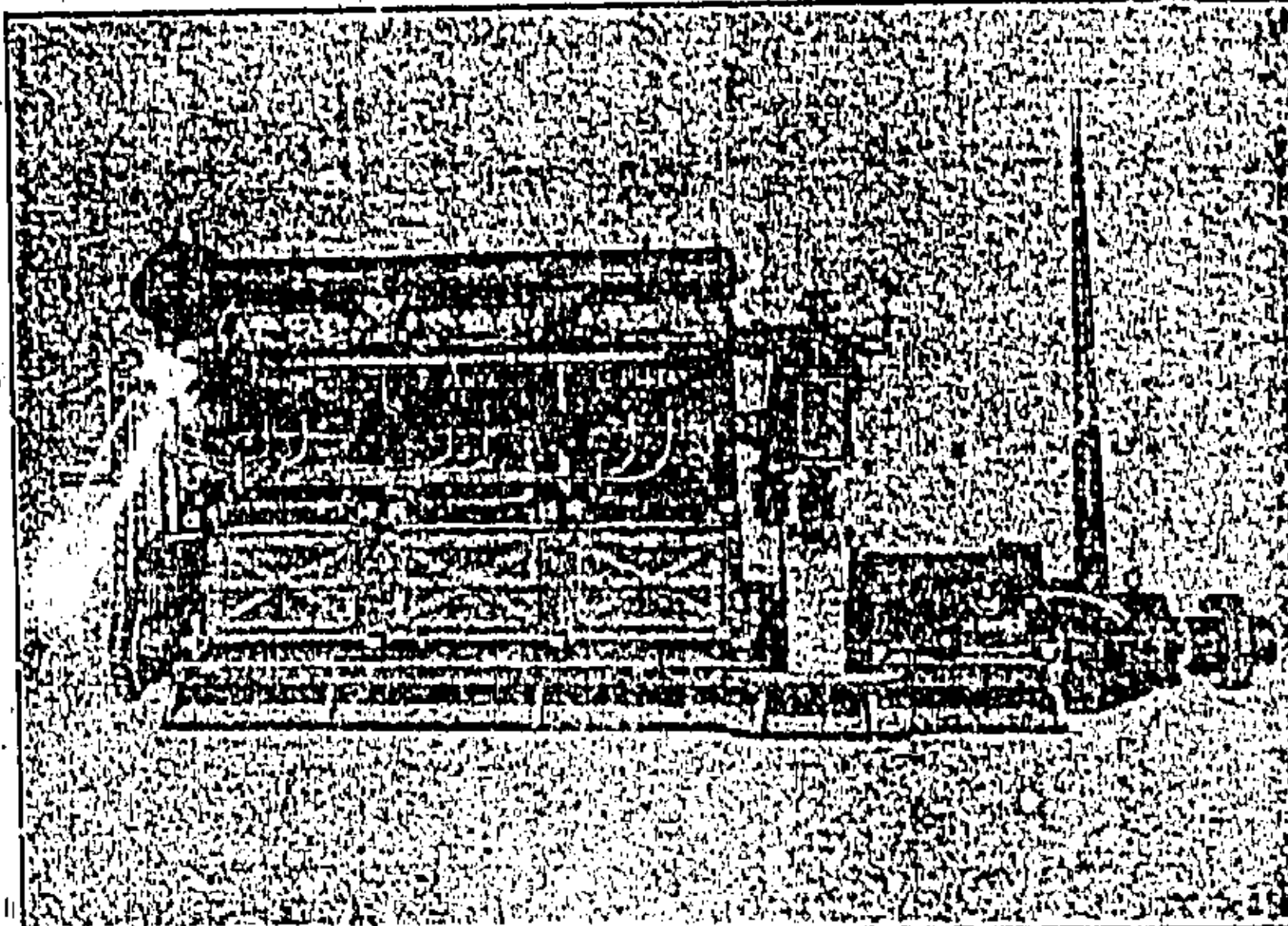
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Literature and the War.
That the conflict will produce
some vile descriptions of war,
every whit as potent as those of
Zola, is almost a certainty of the
future. If such be faithfully
done it can only have one effect—
that of hardening men's minds
against war. The men at the
front are doing their duty with
devotion and self-sacrifice on a
scale hitherto unknown in the
history of the world. There is
little glitter and glory in the
present business of machine-
made slaughter. The sacrifice
cannot yet be truly appreciated.
We cannot, as yet weigh up the
cost in young fruitful lives and
place them against the result
which will one day be obtained;
but some day this will inevitably
be done if the world's genius is
not exhausted. This great work
will not be an individual achieve-
ment; but the writers of the war-
ring nations of today will vie in
telling the story of the conflict
from humanity's standpoint with
the common moral appended.

Daily Press.

Literature of the War.
The distinction of having
written what is generally acknow-
ledged to be the most graphic
narrative of the operations lead-
ing up to the first great Battle of
Ypres belongs to Mr. Will Irwin,
a specially gifted American writer,
who contributed to the London
Daily Mail the brilliant account
which we print to-day on pages 6
and 7. We say advisedly "the
first great Battle of Ypres," be-
cause the telegrams of the last
few days have been telling us of
a second big battle in the same
district which has evidently been
no less sanguinary, and scarcely
of less importance and signifi-
cance than the first, though the
significance of the second is of a
completely different order. The
significance of the first victory was
that it put an effective check to
the German advance, while the
feature of the second is that it
marks a stage in the great offen-
sive of the Allies. The great en-
counter near Ypres during the
past week will serve to lend added
interest to the operations describ-
ed by Mr. Irwin. "When history
runs a thread through the con-
fusions and obscurities of Arm-
ageddon," says Mr. Irwin, "his-
torians may call the Battle of
Ypres the most vital battle in the
annals of the island empire."

China Mail.

The Determination of the Allies.
The organ of the influential
Moscow merchants, the *Utro
Rossie*, says: "No matter how
long it takes, no matter what the
sacrifices, we wish to fight this
fight to the end. There will be
no halfway house for us. Only
half to finish our task would
mean preparing Europe for a
fresh war in the near future."
The Petrograd *Ryetskiy* is equally
determined to achieve a final
settlement ensuring a lasting
peace: "We must fight to the
end; we must dictate to our
adversary our conditions of peace,
because these conditions must
be such as to secure to humanity
moderate quiet for a comparative-
ly long time to come. This is the
general reason for our intolerance
of all possible suggestions of a
speedy peace. It is not difficult
to note that our formula for peace
contains two elements. Victory
must be decisive, is the first ele-
ment; peace must be lasting, is
the second element."
Such is Russia's determination
and it is this determination,
equally potent in England and
France, that will inevitably lead
to Germany's complete defeat.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Turf at Penang.
Penang, April 13.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Penang Turf Club, Mr. A. R. Adams, who presided, said that after disbursing \$1,200 to charitable funds there was an adverse balance of \$230. On the whole, he thought they had not done badly and when conditions become normal there would be no difficulty in gaining the lost ground. They were doubtful about the prospects of a summer meeting and were awaiting the result of the Singapore meeting before definitely deciding. —*Straits Times.*

Accusation Against the Edison Company.
Chicago, March 8.—Alleging that officers of the Commonwealth Edison Company, by the purchase of \$20,000,000 of the common capital stock of the Chicago Elevated Railways Collateral Trust, have violated the Illinois Public Utility Commission law, the penalty for which is from two to ten years in the State Penitentiary, and asking that the penalty be imposed as a measure of public policy. J. B. Hogarth has filed a formal petition with the commission. He asserts that all the officers of the company who authorized the purchase of the stock and the issuance of notes for \$7,000,000 to pay for it are guilty. Samuel Insull, Robert T. Lincoln and several other prominent Chicagoans are named. Hogarth is a discharged employe. —*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Abstainer.
The late Bishop of London would have strongly dissented from George Gissing's opinion that the mere smell of roast beef acts as a cure for dyspepsia, says an Exchange. When suffering badly from that complaint, Dr. Creighton wrote:—"I feel I could hate a man who could eat a beefsteak. Now I understand the wrath of a total abstainer when he sees a man drinking a glass of beer. He thinks it is consuming zeal, but it is largely produced by hatred of the man who can drink what he may not drink himself."

A Chance for Publishers.
A correspondent of a contemporary suggests that as the Swiss libraries cannot obtain any new Tauchnitz books, owing to the war, now is the time for an enterprising publishing firm to issue English paper-covered books at reasonable prices. This suggestion was made in our columns months ago, and even if publishers do not feel inclined to do anything of the kind for the moment, the idea seems well worth bearing in mind for the future. The Tauchnitz editions have come as boons to thousands of people, to foreigners who know English as well as to Englishmen and women abroad, and after the war the demand for our literature in France and Russia is likely to be greater. The War on German Trade might certainly include a sortie on the part of the publishers.

Soldier and Sportsman.
Captain A. V. Makant, of the Royal North Lancshires, who has died of his wounds, was a great cricketer at Harrow, and played in the memorable match at Lord's in 1907 when Mr. Maurice Bird scored his double century. He was also an excellent racquet player, and although he shone more as a bowler in cricket his batting improved in course of time. Lieutenant A. H. Lang, who was a member of the same side in the 1907 match, and subsequently played for Cambridge, also figured recently in the casualty lists. —*Globe.*

Dr. Heiser.
Dr. V. G. Heiser, who has arrived in Bangkok, is travelling through the East on behalf of the International Health Commission, which was organized under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. Formerly Director of Public Health in the Philippines, Dr. Heiser is forming a board of three or four scientific men with the special object of studying ankylostomiasis, better known as hook-worm. They will probably visit Siam, the Malay Peninsula, India, Burma, Ceylon, the Netherlands Indies, the Philippines and Egypt. Dr. Heiser stays in Bangkok about ten days.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

MOUTRIE'S.

"LLOYD'S" AND THE WAR PERIL.

The Business of Insuring Against Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines.

There exists at the moment, says the *New York Evening Post*, a most intimate relationship between all the financial markets and the North Sea, but in no case is that relationship more impressively manifested than in that market where marine insurance is written. Wall Street men scolded bitterly this week, at the degree to which submarines and contact mines had become an element disturbing security markets; never before in history had they been called upon to discount, in stock fluctuations, the menace of these particular instruments of war. But the manner of their discounting was in reality only a feeble reflection of the manner in which the marine underwriters were discounting the new disturbing element of Germany in international trade.

Assuming risks on cargoes sent into the "war zone" decreed by Germany was the delicate business handled by eight or nine underwriting firms during the week, these firms constituting the market for steamship hazards. Every morning a conference was held in each office, when the partners of the different firms, with the most minute attention, went over the war news to base their rates according to the latest happenings in the area of hostilities. Rates are subject to change without notice, the underwriters sometimes quoting a rate "to last for ten minutes only." The hazards change constantly, and if the early editions of the afternoon papers tell of a ship that has been sunk by a German submarine the sentimental influence may be great enough to put up premiums one-half of one per cent.

If the underwriters one morning happen to hear of a large loss they have sustained, they often reinsure their risks and refuse to take any new business except at increased premiums for policies which stipulate that the underwriters shall not be liable for certain contingencies. One of the largest writers of war risks admitted this week that Germany's warring to neutral ships in the prescribed zone had changed the whole situation so as to make his business largely a gambling proposition. He insisted that it was absurd for his firm or his competitors to charge 1 1/2 per cent. or 2 per cent. for insuring against hazards which no one could cover scientifically without knowing the real conditions in the area of hostilities.

Every large loss, however, brings the underwriters fresh business from the anxious shipping men who flock to the insurance offices as soon as "scare" headlines appear in the newspapers. Except in degree, there is no difference between these shipping men and the people who, after the German naval and airship raids on the east-coast towns of England last month, rushed to Lloyd's and paid 10 shillings for every £100 of insurance for ordinary home risks, and 20 shillings on such property as

docks, wharves, and harbour buildings.

At the time of our war with Spain in 1898, when some of the newspapers printed stories of a possible bombardment of coast-resort cottages by the Spanish fleet, policies were taken out covering such hazards for a premium of about 1 per cent. Agents of underwriting firms went through the commoters' brains from the New Jersey shore, and reaped a harvest of "bombardment insurance" premiums. One Saturday, when the scare was at its height, a single underwriting firm took in nearly \$10,000 in premiums for that business. There were no losses, and when the alarm was passed the insurance men laughed in their sleeves at the timidity of their wealthy customers, asking one another whatever made the owners of cottages think that Cervera would harry thousand-dollar shells at their homes. They scoffed at just the thing that happened at Scarborough and Hartlepool in the middle of December, the thing that made Lloyd's pay \$150,000 against indemnity claims from Scarborough alone.

Lloyd's of London is a most interesting institution. There pass through the large business hall of Lloyd's, in the course of a busy day, upwards of 5,000 people—which indicates the vast importance placed on the safety of Great Britain's shipping. Small square tables, numbering several hundred, are arranged to accommodate four persons each. Each underwriter has a large volume of Lloyd's Register, which he consults from time to time for information on proposed risks. The underwriting of a policy for any amount is performed with the greatest despatch. So soon as a premium is agreed upon, the document is sent on its course from table to table, and each underwriter signs against his proportion of the risk.

As for the policy binding the underwriters, that is simplicity itself. "Know ye that we the insurers," it reads, "do hereby bind ourselves, each for his own part, to pay or make good to the assured all such loss as above stated, within seven days after such loss is proved."

In witness whereof, we, underwriting members of Lloyd's, have subscribed our names and sums of money by us insured. Eighty per cent. of the business of Lloyd's is in ship insurance, and because of the importance of keeping in touch with every vessel insured, the volumes of Lloyd's Index are so well kept that they tell the location of every ship of England and most of the ships of the other countries. They tell the whereabouts and movements of thousands of vessels. Then there is the grim Loss Book, where are registered the disasters of the sea in every corner of the world, as they have come in by cable, hour by hour. Lloyd's never closes, day or night, and its rates of insurance—especially in times like the present—are never the same. The frequency of entries in the Loss Book governs the fluctuations in rates.

At Lloyd's there is still rung the bell of the frigate *Latonia*, captured from the French in 1799, whenever announcement is made from the rostrum of the loss of

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"PENYRHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 roomed house with tennis court, 1 & 2 Minden Villas, Kowloon, 5 roomed house with Tennis Court. Four roomed houses in Humphreys Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
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TO LET.—No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas)
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ROOMS suitable for offices on the first floor of No. 3 Duddell Street.

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55 ELGIN TERRACE.
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3 rooms, suitable for office, 1st floor, Queen's Road Central.
"Westward Ho" Bonham Road, No. 25 Bellios Terrace, with entrance on Conduit Road.
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TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 7 Seymour Terrace furnished or Unfurnished. Electric Light, Gas, Immediate possession. Apply at the house by letter.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road.
Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—The Ground Floor of No. 6, Des Vaux Road Central, occupied by Madame Gains, etc. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Limited.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Bachelor desires board and residence, preferably with private family. Hongkong side only suitable. Apply "B.V." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

a ship. The deep and solemn tones found through the hum of talk in much the same fashion as the bell sounds on the New York Stock Exchange when announcement is to be made of a broker's suspension. Only at Lloyd's it sounds far more frequently.

PITTSBURGH SENSATION.

German National Bank Closed.

Pittsburgh, March 4.—The German National Bank of Pittsburgh did not open its doors for business at nine o'clock this morning.

A note on the door said it had been closed by order of the Controller of the Currency. Officers and directors of the German National are prominently identified with the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, whose securities recently have suffered heavily on the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, because, it was said, of the enactment of prohibition laws in West Virginia and the extension of local option in eastern Ohio, territory in which the brewing company formerly did a large business.

The German National was organized in 1904 with a capital of \$500,000, and on December 31 last reported deposits of \$5,024,923. Its surplus and undivided profits on that date were \$594,285. Its dividend rate was 12 per cent. annually.

Mr. A. A. Fraenkel, vice-president of the bank, is a director of the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, and Mr. E. J. Vilsack, a director in the bank, is vice-president of the brewing company.

The German National was one of the member banks of the Pittsburgh Clearing House Association.

Little excitement attended the closing of the institution, although a large crowd gathered in front of the banking house soon after the notice was posted. Mr. J. F. W. Eversmann, cashier, issued a statement in which he said that the directors last night went over the business of the institution carefully, and decided to close because of generally unsatisfactory conditions, and certain paper which the bank

held, paper which ordinarily would be all right. He expressed the hope that depositors would be paid in full, but said he could make no promise.

The German National had a Pittsburgh municipal deposit of \$40,000.

State Deposit \$140,000.
Harrisburg, Pa., March 4.—The State of Pennsylvania has \$104,000 of its general funds in the German National Bank of Pittsburgh. This is protected by corporate bonds for \$200,000.

"Bad Management."
Washington, March 4.—Controller Williams in a formal statement to-day said bad management was the cause of the failure of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh. He announced that the capital and surplus of the bank have been wiped out, but that it is too early to forecast how much will be paid depositors.

Mr. Williams's statement says: "The failure of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh has no significance as bearing on the general business situation, but again illustrates the truth of the saying that 'the way of the transgressor is hard.'"

"This Department has been earnestly endeavoring to rectify and ameliorate the bad conditions which were found to exist in this bank at the beginning of this administration. The troubles of the bank had, however, progressed too far, and depositors and shareholders are paying the price of bad management. The failure was not caused by a run, but by a persistent disregard of the elementary principles of sound banking."

"After consultation with the National Bank Examiner and the local clearing-house officials, its directors last night passed a resolution to close the bank. National Bank Examiner Cooper is now in charge of the bank as temporary receiver."

"The Examiner's examination now indicates that the capital and surplus have been wiped out, but it is too early as yet to express an opinion as to whether the amount, which will eventually be paid depositors will be nearer to a hundred cents than fifty cents on the dollar."

NOTICES.

TO GOLFERS AND OTHERS

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THEY BEAT EVERYTHING



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SCYTHES, GRASS SHEARS, BRASS SYRINGES, GARDEN SPADES, FORKS, RAKES, ETC.

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THE EVOLUTION OF GERMANY, By COMMANDER A. SUSMANN, R. N. with a preface by Major General F. H. Kelly C.B.
Price 6s. 6d.

NOTICE.

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QUALIFIED OPTICIANS,

WILL REMOVE TO

28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

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ON MAY 1st, 1915.

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Pyeris
AND LEARN HOW TO SMILE
Pyeris
PURE AND REFRESHING
A. J. Watson & Co. Ltd.
Hong Kong

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1915.

THE PAKLAT CASE.

We are not surprised that a German Note should protest against Great Britain's seizure of the s.s. Paklat. As we observed before, Germany has no sense of humour or she would see that it is not for a nation that tortures women and sends defenceless ships to the bottom of the sea, to cry out about the "humanitarian mission" of one of her own vessels when it is seized by the enemy. In this world, however, it is always the loud who has had his ears cuffed for bullying who is most ready to talk about ill treatment; but people soon tire of listening to such whines, and, even had Britain broken every law in the international code over the annexing of the Paklat, the day has gone past when her enemy can hope for much sympathy, whether from the Americans, to whom she complains or from other neutral countries.

But did Britain break all, or any, of these laws? If she did, why has the Chief Justice of Hongkong, within the last few days, found that "the vessel was properly seized as a prize of war and is subject to condemnation"? The German Government protests against the seizure because the vessel had been entrusted with a humanitarian mission! This too was the line taken by the counsel who represented the owners when the case came on for hearing at the beginning of December. An affidavit of the skipper's, too, was put in as to the passengers on board, the circumstances under which the ship left Tsingtau and the instructions which were given by the Tsingtau Government. The case had an unbiased hearing and, long before the time arrived for the judicial decision, it was shown with tolerable clearness that a vessel which carried a stock of champagne, and whose passengers were not of the "deserving" class, was hardly likely to come within the Hague Convention's definition of "philanthropic". This point Sir William Rees Davies handled more fully last Thursday in his decision, by indicating that to take the view which Germany suggested, "might lead to serious consequences which clearly could not have been contemplated by the (Hague) article, and might enable an enemy vessel to escape to a neutral port under any similar professed act of philanthropy." The Chief Justice proceeded to argue that there is no rule "which obliges a besieging force to allow non-combatants to leave the besieged locality unmolested," and that, though this is sometimes granted, it is more often refused because their privations "may exercise pressure upon the authorities to surrender."

Thus far the Hongkong court's view. Sir Edward Grey appears, from Reuters' brief wire, to have taken the same line, adding, however, that he received the German protest with considerable astonishment, and quoting the enemy's conduct in regard to the torpedoing of a French refugee ship. If Sir Edward felt astonishment he is to be congratulated on still not having lost quite all the illusions of his youth. We should have said that nothing Germany could do or say now could surprise any Britisher. Of course, in the insolence of the demand, Germany is but making us pay for our past softness and long-suffering patience. Britain has got credit, all over the world, for turning the other cheek to the smiter; for putting up with what any other country would rebel against; and so Germany, who has broken every conceivable law of God and man, can yet have the effrontery to charge us with acting in defiance of the Hague Convention! And we have no doubt but that quite a large number of her people fully expected that our Government would give way, and meekly cry "We have sinned." Happily the day for that kind of thing is past. John Bull puts a limit to the amount of aggressiveness and insolence that he can endure, and this has long ago been reached. Meanwhile it would afford us great satisfaction to know what kind of story for Berlin readers the German Government has published, as to Britain's action in this little matter.

A New Manila Paper.

We have seen the first number of a periodical hailing from Manila, which is entitled the *Independent* and is described as "A weekly journal—organ of the Filipino people." Readers who remember the proceedings in Hongkong in connection with the Philippine Government's efforts to obtain the extradition of a Mr. Vicente Sotto, may be interested to learn that that gentleman is editor of the new journal. The paper seems harmless enough and, from the point of view of its probable readers, is also no doubt interesting enough. Looked at with British eyes the most apparent feature is the influence of American educational and newspaper methods in the style and tone of the articles. One of these latter describes a venerable Filipino as "a pickpocket (sic) highwayman," "a viper," "a common swindler who prays (sic) upon the ignorant masses." We have our doubts as to the likelihood of this kind of thing being published in the days when Spain owned the Philippines. America has done great things for the Islands; that there is no disputing; and she has endeavoured to teach the people thrift and general orderliness; but the question still remains: Are the Filipinos ripe for America's go-ahead methods?

The Filipino and his Rulers.

Before the United States existed as a nation the Philippines had their own educational system, and a most excellent one at that; and one is inclined to feel that they would have been better off had they never been taught the "English" of the American newspaper—or the lax views thereof on the question of libel! If the Filipinos are as discontented as this new paper represents them as being, if they have become aggressive, disrespectful to the European and generally and noisily rebellious, America surely has herself to thank. The Filipino of the towns is by nature courteous and law-abiding and, until false notions of freedom were put into his head by strangers, he was very well content with his lot. Of course there were always a few hot-heads to be found in the Islands, as elsewhere; but these did not count. The Filipino is very far from being unintelligent, and when his rulers tell him in one breath that they are his rulers and, in the next, that all men are born free and equal, he has reasonable excuse for drawing his own conclusions. If he did but know it, the very tone of the new paper of which we are speaking is sufficient proof that he is not yet ready for independence. Nor do the more thoughtful and less sentimental of the Americans who have been East think that he is. If they had their way the Philippines would be a contented country; but the mischief of it is that it is the less thoughtful and the more sentimental of the Americans who have so much say in the little Mexican destinies.

Mexican Affairs.

What is, after all, going to happen in Mexico? A Manila telegram which we published yesterday reports a victory for General Obregon over the Villa forces, who seem to have lost five thousand men killed and six thousand prisoners, the remainder fleeing northwards. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that the report is a true one, how long is this kind of thing to last? Are the Mexicans to go on slaughtering each other till there are none left? And what about the position of non-Mexicans whose business interests are bound up with that luckless country? Some while back it was stated that Brazil, Chile and the Argentine were going to take matters in hand, but we do not hear that they have got beyond the talk stage. It certainly seems lamentable that a more or less important country like Mexico should remain indefinitely in this state of anarchy. Setting aside the political view and regarding only the humanitarian, it is surely time that some outside government took a hand in the game to prevent so much needless slaughter of men and starving of women and children. Seeing that Europe has its own affairs to attend to, the duty surely devolves on some of Mexico's near neighbours.

DAY BY DAY.

DEPEND UPON IT YOU WOULD GAIN UNREPEALABLY IF YOU WOULD LEARN WITH ME TO SEE SOME OF THE POETRY AND THE PATHOS OF THE TRAGEDY AND THE COMEDY, LYING IN THE EXPERIENCE OF A HUMAN SOUL THAT LOOKS OUT THROUGH DULL GRAY EYES, AND THAT SPEAKS IN A VOICE OF QUITE ORDINARY TONES. —Eliot.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 74; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 66; fine.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 33 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Mails.

English Mail.—Due per s.s. Sardinia to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Malta to-day.
American Mail.—Due per s.s. Mongolia to-morrow.
United Kingdom Mail.—Closes per s.s. Yawaka Maru to-morrow at 10 a.m.
English Mail.—Closes per s.s. Malta to-morrow at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Tacoma Maru to-morrow at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Sardinia to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share market News.

Closing prices:—
China Fires.—\$128, buyers.
Indo China.—\$90, buyers.
Kowloon Wharves.—\$65, buyers.
Ewoa.—Tls. 140, buyers.
Langkats.—Tls. 36, buyers.
Waterboats.—\$16, sales and buyers.
Canton Insurances.—\$380, nominal.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.13-16d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 571st anniversary of the institution of the Order of the Garter.

Leaving To-morrow.

The Rev. D. B. Reynolds leaves for Home to-morrow. Mr. Reynolds has been appointed to the living of St. Matthew's, Hull.

Troublesome Golf Caddies.

At the Police Court, this morning, three caddies, two being Kaffirs and one Chinese, were fined \$3, each or in default seven days, for street fighting at Yau-mat.

A Year in the Courts.

The report on the Police Magistrates' Court for the year 1914, laid on the table at the Legislative Council meeting to-day, shows that the number of cases was 11,034 as compared with 13,954 in 1913; and the revenue was \$92,109.34 as compared with \$158,461.50 for 1913.

Official Call.

Vice-Admiral Takarabe paid an official call this morning on H. E. the Governor, being met by a guard of honour from the 18th Light Infantry and band. The Vice-Admiral was met by Capt. Hutchison, A. D. O., Major Sergeant and Major Stewart, the party proceeding to Government House by motor car.

EUROPEAN'S ORDEAL.

CHINESE TRIES TO BLIND LADY AND CHILD WITH PEPPER.

Astounding Attempt to Rob a Wanchai Resident.

The police are at present investigating a most cowardly attack which has been made on Mrs. Cumming, of Kennedy Road, Wanchai, and which occurred about ten o'clock last night.

It appears that the lady was passing along Stone Nullah Lane, with a child, when a Chinese rushed up to her, struck her on the mouth, and threw pepper in her eyes. The second then snatched at her handbag, after which he threw pepper in the child's eyes, knocked it down and made off.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

WILL THE ENEMY RETREAT?

German Methods of Warfare.

Reports which have come through since we last wrote appear to indicate that the Germans have received a nasty knock from the British in Flanders. One telegram has it that the enemy is preparing to evacuate from Menin, which is situated to the south-east of Ypres, and the recent British successes in the latter locality would seem to point to the probability of there being good grounds for the rumour. For if the Germans are being pushed back at Ypres, their forces at Menin, which is hard on the frontier, would stand in distinct danger of being cut off. Thus it looks as if, after many months' fighting, the German army is beginning to take into account the advisability of a retreat. The story finds further support also in the fact that all communication with Belgium has now been stopped on account of the movement of German troops. Though they have had all the advantages of being dug in in strongly entrenched positions, the Germans have been quite unable to resist the British; how they will fare when they are "on the run" it will be interesting to see.

"Kultur."

The stories recounted through the medium of the British "Eyewitness" contain a few more indications of how Germany wages war. The savagery practised by the German soldiers in one instance reached such limits that it is even spoken of by one of their own officers as bestial. Seeing that it took the form of beating wounded Britishers to death, even stronger language than this might very well be used. In another case, the boast is made that rifle butts were used on our men. This is German "Kultur" with the vengeance. Lying also goes hand-in-hand with gross brutality, for the enemy is now accusing us of using asphyxiating gases, whereas in point of fact it is he himself who has been guilty of such diabolical methods of warfare. And the point not to be lost sight of here is that Germany signed the Hague Convention eliminating the use of such gases on the field of battle. So once again we find the Germans treating solemn declarations as mere scraps of paper. These are the people whom we have to fight—a people who outrage all conceptions of civilised warfare and who do not hesitate to scorn their own pledges.

All's Well.

The statement made by Mr. Lloyd George regarding the sufficiency of the voluntary system to meet all demands, and the stirring speech delivered by the Prime Minister concerning the output of munitions, make it strikingly clear that all is well with the Old Country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was able to make the definite statement that there is no need whatever for Conscription to be applied, and his remark was backed up by Mr. Asquith when he stated that there has been an unprecedented rush of recruits. Despite the wholly abnormal demands which are being made on the munition factories at the present moment, the Prime Minister had no hesitation in declaring that there was not a word of truth in the statement that the work at the front had been crippled by a lack of supplies. The situation, therefore, is in all respects highly satisfactory, since there is no fear of either a shortage of men or of war material. Never before in the history of the nation have such demands been made upon our people, and never before has there been a nobler response from all classes of the community.

Opium In Kiangsi.

According to *The Eastern Times*, the Civil Governor of Kiangsi returned to Nanchang on the 4th April after his tour of inspection in his province in order to meet the representative of the British Minister who will come to inspect the result of the prohibition of the poppy cultivation.

HONGKONG'S NEW MAGISTRACY.

Some Account of the Building.

By the courtesy of the Police and the Public Works Department we are enabled to give some account of the new police courts in Arbuthnot Road which will be opened next week. The work has been carried out by local contractors under the instructions of the P. W. D. and the general effect is decidedly a pleasing one; indeed the premises must be regarded as a substantial addition to Hongkong's already large stock of handsome buildings.

Excellent progress was made with work last year and very little remained to be done at the beginning of the present year, practically the only item not completed being the teak fittings of the two courts. The building, which is designed with its main frontage to Arbuthnot Road, has three storeys and a basement, the centre portion of the basement being carried down to Arbuthnot Road level to form a private entrance for magistrates and solicitors.

On the ground floor are placed the two courts, 50' x 30' and 35' x 25' respectively, together with public hall 36' x 14', public corridor 7' wide, witness room and lavatory, chief clerk's room and office, fines office, clerks' lavatory and magistrates' rooms and lavatory. The magistrates' rooms 20' x 13' are placed so as to be approached by the stair from the Arbuthnot Road entrance or through the public entrance, as required; both have direct access to their respective benches and to the lavatory. Over these on the first floor are placed the solicitors' rooms of similar size and arrangement and approached by the same stair. The courts are carried up the full height of two storeys, with barrel-shaped reinforced concrete ceilings, in which are placed external ventilators to the open air; a considerable amount of ornamental plaster work has been introduced and the walls are panelled in teak to a height of four feet.

All doors, windows, and fittings in the courts, public hall and magistrates' rooms are of teak. In the ceiling of the public hall is an ornamental skylight in which a little coloured glass is introduced. All entrances for public witnesses, clerks, Indian constables, Chinese servants, etc. are on the west side, and on this side also is a stair leading down to the existing police yard. The first court may be entered direct through three pairs of double doors on the south side; over these is provided a concrete canopy for protection from the weather.

The first floor is occupied by the upper parts of courts, solicitors' rooms and lavatory as previously mentioned, the various stairs and a dormitory for twelve Indian constables, with N. C. O.'s room adjoining; there are also two Indian mess rooms with two kitchens adjoining, and a lavatory for Chinese servants. Special precautions have been taken to keep the various classes of people using the building entirely separate from each other.

On the second floor are provided two large flats for married European inspectors, each containing, living room, verandah, two bedrooms, hall, bathroom, and European kitchen. Adjoining these are placed the quarters for Chinese servants connected with these flats while the north-west portion of this floor is occupied by a dormitory to accommodate eighteen Indian constables, with a large lavatory fitted with wash basins, urinals, two shower baths and three w.c.s. adjoining.

The basement, 9' high is taken up with extensive police stores, entered from the police yard. Two strong rooms and a record room for the chief clerk, approached by a stair from his office, quarters for servants connected with the building, lavatories for Chinese men and women and waiting rooms for prisoners. On the west side are placed three large cells for prisoners awaiting trial, entered from the police yard; these cells have additional gates on the inner side so that prisoners are conducted through corridors to the dock without leaving the building.

A DEED DISPUTE.

Action for Rectification.

This morning, in the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice, Sir W. Rees Davies, K.C., Ng Shu-kan, 24 Graham Street, brought an action, as administrator of the estate and effects of Ng Kin-ohin, deceased, against Shek Fuk, a widow, residing at No. 20, Main Street, Shaokiuwan East, claiming to have rectified certain parcels, in a deed dated December 3, 1901, and made between Ng Kin-ohin on the one part, and the defendant on the other.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Byker, of Messrs. Ewens and Needham appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brattos, for the defence.

The action was for the rectification of a deed which, as it stood did not carry out the intentions of the parties. The main questions centre round Lowkewan Lot No. 62 on which there were four houses all fronting on Main Street. It was alleged that the deed, by an error, provided for the sale of two houses, whereas it was the intention of the parties to sell and purchase one house.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

PRINCE OF WALES FUND.

Secretary of State Thanks Hongkong.

The following despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies was laid before the Legislative Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor, at this afternoon's meeting:—
Downing Street,
8th March, 1915.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 17 of the 14th January, reporting that a sum of \$17,000 has been remitted to the credit of the Prince of Wales' Fund, as a first payment on account of the subscription from the community of Hongkong.

2. I have to request that you will communicate to the subscribers an expression of my appreciation of the generosity they have shown. The hearty co-operation of the Chinese and Portuguese communities is especially gratifying.

I have, &c.,
L. HARCOURT,
Governor.

Sir F. H. May, K.O.M.G.

dors to the dock without leaving the building.

The building generally is of brickwork in cement with reinforced concrete floors, balconies and flat roofs over verandahs. The external walls are faced with picked Canton bricks, with pilasters at intervals in Amoy bricks and various portions rendered in cement.

The main elevation to Arbuthnot Road is Classical in style, the centre portion having fluted Doric columns 19' high, carried up through two storeys. These are flanked by the ends of the two courts which are faced with Amoy bricks and have ornamental pilasters on either side and on the returns, the whole being surmounted by a bold frieze and cornice, above which is the verandah of the European quarters. The central portion is carried up as an ornamental feature finished with a re-inforced concrete flagstaff.

The corridors, entrances and hall have ornamental tiled floors, the walls of the public hall and corridor are lined with glazed tiles to the height of 17'10", and the fines office to a height of 3'6". All European lavatories and w.c.s. have the walls lined with glazed tiles to suitable heights; these lavatories have the floors finished with "Dealite" patent flooring. The roof over the main building is framed up with steel roof trusses and purlins and covered with double pan and roll roofing twice tarred.

The building is lighted throughout by electricity; fans being provided where required and three overhead fans are provided in each of the courts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon in the Council Chamber. There were present:—

The Governor, H. E. Sir Henry May K.O.M.G.

H. E. Major General Kelly.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. Ross, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. Mr. I. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Cha Pak.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock K.O.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Clerk to the Council.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary laid on the table the despatch from the Secretary for the Colonies with regard to the contribution of Hongkong to the Prince of Wales' Fund.

Financial.

The following financial minutes, recommended by H. E. the Governor, were referred to the Finance Committee:—

A sum of \$30,000, in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, War Department Expenditure.

A sum of \$1,500, in aid of the vote, Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Communications, Roads, General Works.

A sum of \$16,000, in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, Telegraph Services, Telegrams sent and received by Government.

A sum of \$1,500 in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, E.—Office of Crown Solicitor and Land Registry, Other Charges, Crown Solicitor, Employment, of outside legal assistance to prosecute in Criminal Sessions.

Tenement Valuation.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the following resolution:—

Resolved by the Legislative Council that the percentage on the valuation of tenements payable as rates in the under-mentioned places be altered from the 1st July, 1915, as follows:—

Sai Wan Ho From 104 to 124

Shauiwan East " 104 to 124

Shauiwan West " 104 to 124

Tsing Shui Ma Tau, " 104 to 124

Po Kau Wat " 104 to 124

Estate Duty.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill

intituled An Ordinance to provide for the levy of Estate Duty payable in respect of the estates of deceased persons.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

The objects and reasons state:—

The object of this Bill is to endeavour to place upon a more regular and satisfactory footing, than at present obtains, the law and the administrative arrangements relative to the payment and collection of the duty leviable upon the estates of deceased persons.

The existing law, contained in Ordinance No. 2 of 1897 and Ordinance No. 16 of 1901, sections 22 to 26, is not altogether satisfactory. The definitions of "property" are not exhaustive, and there exists no effective machinery for enforcing a full disclosure of the property of a deceased person. The Bill therefore defines "property" in detail and provides the Commissioner with suitable means for obtaining all the necessary information.

The Bill also contains rigorous provisions imposing upon various classes of persons, against whom under the present law it would be impossible to proceed, the obligation of seeing, so far as they are concerned, that the law shall be carried out; the principle involved being that it is the duty of persons cognisant of property, a portion of which belongs to the revenue of the Colony, to assist Government in ensuring that its revenue shall not be defrauded. In this connection the Bill also provides that a schedule of property shall be attached to every Probate or Letters of Administration and throws an obligation on any person who deals with the property

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Superiority of Our Airmen.

April 20, 6 p.m.

Field Marshal Sir John French reports an improvement in the weather, which has been followed by increased aeroplane activity, our airmen, as usual, defeating the enemy.

The Germans unsuccessfully exploded a mine at Saint Eloi, and harmlessly exploded three others at La Bassee.

Belgium Closed: Communication Prohibited.

April 20, 6.35 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a telegram from Maastricht says that all communication with Belgium has been stopped. Travellers, even provided with proper passes are not allowed to cross the frontier in either direction.

It is believed this prohibition is connected with the movements of German troops.

The Casualty List.

April 20, 6.35 p.m.

The latest casualty lists contain the following names:—

Killed.—J. Nisbet and W. Waddell Dudley.

Wounded.—D. O. Chisholm, I. Davies, J. N. Guthrie, P. D. Harris, G. E. Hill, G. Pears, and W. Roderick.

TELEGRAMS.

BARON REUTER.

THE INQUEST.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London. Received April 20.

The evidence at the inquest has confirmed the previous statements contained in the late Baron's letter to his dead wife, in which he said the "loss of the cherished companionship and tender devotion shattered my being. Death shall not separate us. We shall repose in the same grave and thus perpetuate our affectionate union."

The doctor testified that death was instantaneous and that Baron Reuter had completely changed after his wife's death.

KING AND INDIA.

REPLY TO THE LORDS ADDRESS.

London. Received April 20.

His Majesty the King, acknowledging the address presented by the House of Lords against the proclamation of a Council for the United Provinces, says he will direct that no further proceedings shall be taken upon the draft proclamation, without prejudice to the making of a new draft.

THE SINO JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

OPEN DOOR FOR BRITISH COMMERCE.

London. Received April 20.

In the House of Commons, in reply to various questions in regard to the progress and conditions of the Sino-Japanese negotiations, Sir Edward Grey said that the policy of Great Britain was governed by the terms of the existing Anglo-Japanese treaty, namely the preservation of the common interests of all the Powers in China, by ensuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Republic, and equal opportunities for commerce and industry of all nations. The Government are in constant communication with the British Representatives in China and Japan, and are also in touch with the commercial interests both here and the Far East. He did not propose to lay any correspondence on the table, but the house might rest assured that the Government would endeavour to do the best in their power to secure the open door to British commerce in all parts of China.

winding up under the Principal Ordinance will not result in any such discharge. Accordingly, refusal under the proposed Ordinance to allow an action to be brought would not determine the remedies of the creditor against the alien enemy.

It is also provided that the requirement of the Governor's permission shall apply to actions brought directly against alien enemies whose affairs are being wound up, or whose affairs it is

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expedient should be wound up, as well as to actions brought against their liquidators.

On the other hand it is proposed that liquidators must obtain the permission of the Governor before beginning any legal proceeding in respect of the winding up, so that the permission of the Governor will be required for actions by liquidators as well as for actions against liquidators.

Another object of the Bill is to provide expressly that actions against liquidators shall bind the alien enemies whose affairs are being wound up.

The Bill also gives the Court power to stay actions against liquidators or against alien enemies where the interests of justice seem to require that such should be done on account of the impossibility of obtaining proper instructions owing to the existence of a state of war.

It also confers on liquidators the right, with the permission of the Governor, to apply to the Court for directions on any matter arising out of the winding up.

It also gives power to the Governor to allow liquidators to discharge liabilities incurred outside the Colony. It is not intended that this power if given should be exercised to the prejudice of the discharge of liabilities incurred in the Colony.

The Bill also provides that the assets realised or brought to credit by the liquidators shall include credit balances at banks or in the hands of compradores, but it gives the Governor discretion to determine whether any remuneration shall be drawn on any such balances.

It also provides that liquidators must not sell any goodwill or trade marks without permission.

The Estate Duty Bill.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the discharge of the second reading of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the levy of estate duty payable in respect of deceased persons." The first bill in the orders of the day had been substituted therefor.

The civil side adjourned for a week.

DON'T FORGET

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
"A Member of Tattersalls" at the Theatre Royal.—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Friday, April 23.
Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.—annual general meeting—noon.
China Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.—12.15 p.m.
The Grotesques—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, April 24.
H.K. Jockey Club Half Yearly meeting—12.30 p.m.
The Grotesques—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Monday, April 26.
The Grotesques—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Annual General Meeting, Chamber of Commerce—4 p.m.

Friday, April 30.

The China Burned Co., Ltd. annual meeting of shareholders—noon.

A New Bridge over the Ganges. The Viceroy of India recently opened the great Sare Bridge (Bengal) on the Ganges, in the presence of a large gathering. The building of the bridge across the Ganges at Sare, north of Calcutta, proposed for more than twenty years, was begun in 1903. The total cost of the training walls, land approaches, and the bridge itself is nearly three and a quarter millions.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 29th April 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

comprising:—
Teak Hat-stand, Tapestry covered Drawing Room Suite, Easy Chair, Teak Writing Tables, Overmantels with Bevelled Mirrors, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Engravings and Ornaments, etc., etc.

Teak Sideboards with Bevelled Mirrors, Teak Dining Table and Chairs, Dinner Waggon, Ice Chests, Dinner and Dessert Services, Cutlery and Glass Ware, Cooking Stove, etc., etc.

Double and Single Brass Mounted Iron Bedsteads, Teak Double and Single Wardrobes, with Bevelled Mirrors, Marble Top Washstands, Dressing Tables with Bevelled Mirrors, Toilet Crockery, White Lace Curtains, etc.

also
A few pieces Canton Blackwood-ware.
On view from Wednesday, the 28th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. Beattie Esq. to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 30th April 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Residence "Eggesford"

No. 124, the Peak.
The Whole of his Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—
Tapestry covered Armchairs and Couches (including Chesterfield) Blackwood Lady's Desk, Blackwood Tables, Card Table, Brass Fenders, Teak Octagonal Tables, Carpets, Rugs, Tapestry and Lace Curtains, Marble Clock, Engravings, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Table, Leather Covered Dining Chairs, Teak Sideboard with Bevelled Mirror, Dinner Waggon, Crockery, Glassware and Pantry Requisites.

Teak Bedsteads (double and twin), Teak Toilet Tables with Bevelled Mirrors, Marble Top Washstands, Teak Double and Single Wardrobes with Bevelled Glass Doors, Toilet Sets, Shanghai Tubs, etc., etc.

Also
One Cottage Piano by "John Broadwood & Sons" (in good condition).

A Collection of Chinese & Japanese Curios.
A Quantity of Pot Plants.

Terms:—As usual.
On view from Thursday, the 29th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

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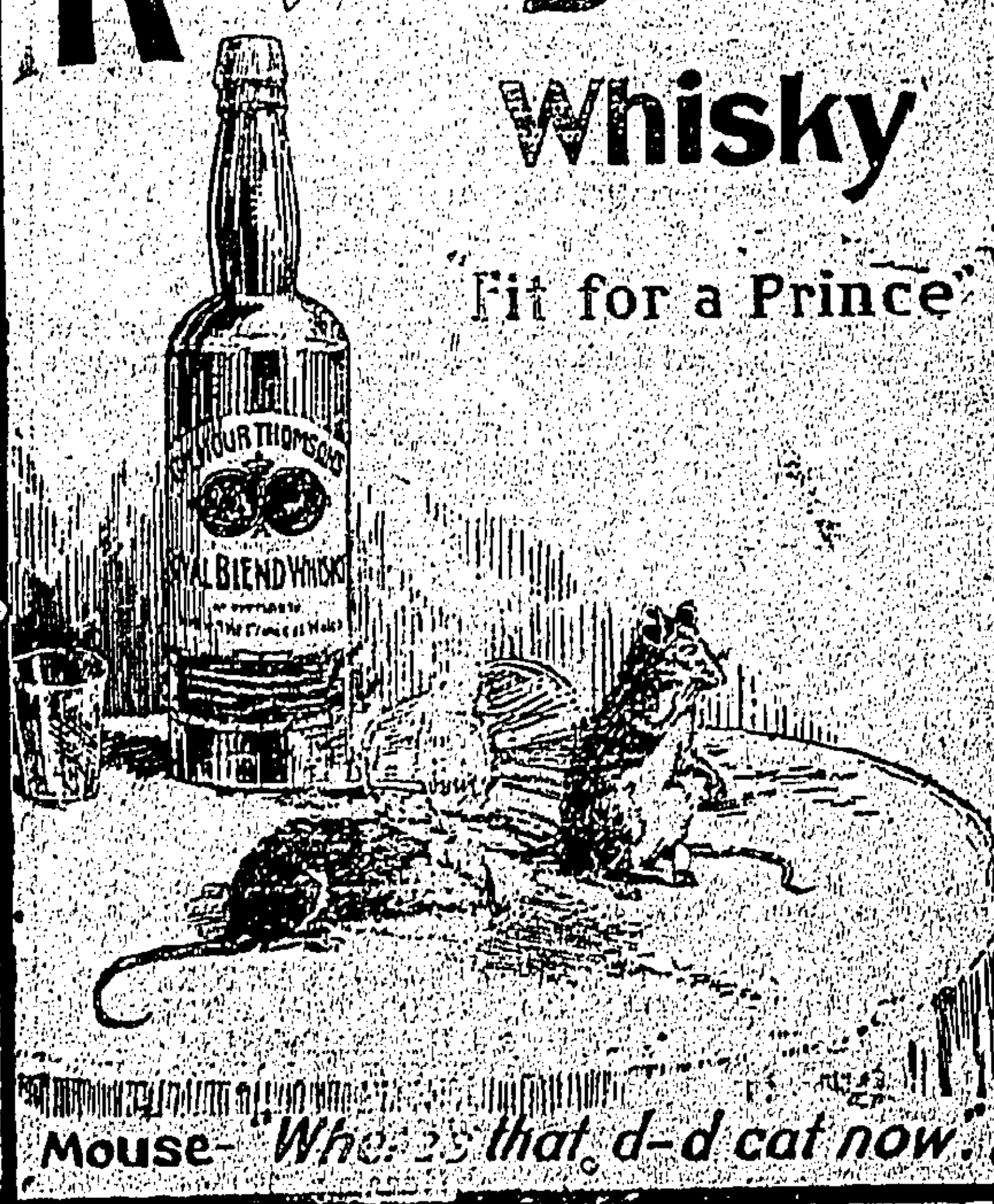
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CHANGSHA		25th June.

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The S.S. "Santhia," tons 5,192, Capt. Robertson, will be despatched for S'pore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 27th April.
The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,184, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 14th May.

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THURSDAY, 22nd APRIL.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 23rd APRIL.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 8.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by Day Steamer)... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
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SUNDAY, 25th APRIL.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa, by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki Miyasaka Maru Capt. Teranaka	T. 21,000 {FRI., 23rd Apr. at noon. T. 16,000 {THURS., 13th May, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa Awa Maru Capt. Hori	T. 12,500 {TUES., 4th May, at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 {TUES., 18th May, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Shitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda	T. 13,500 {MON., 17th May, at 11 a.m. T. 13,500 {TUES., 15th June, at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinoh	T. 12,000 {SATUR., 1st May.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo	Bombay Maru Capt. Kursumi	T. 5,000 {MONDAY, 26th April.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yoko	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura	T. 12,500 {FRIDAY, 23rd April.
SHANGHAI & Kobe	Kanagawa Maru Capt. Hiizo	T. 12,500 {SATURDAY, 1st May.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,600 {SATUR., 15th May, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama		

{ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Yasaka Maru	25,000 tons	Thursday 22nd April
Miyasaka	16,000 "	" 13th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushimi	25,000 "	" 3rd June
Hirano	16,000 "	" 17th June
Katori	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo	16,000 "	" 15th July

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Sado Maru	12,800 tons	Tuesday 4th May
Awa	12,500 "	" 18th May
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	Thursday 27th May
Aki	12,500 "	Tuesday 15th June
Tamba	12,500 "	" 29th June
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July

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CHINA NAVIGATION
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

AMOY & SHANGHAI.....	Chenan	25th Apr. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Taming	27th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Anhui	27th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Liangchow	29th Apr. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Teian	4th May at 4 p.m.

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Hongkong 22nd April, 1915.

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LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikembang	JAVA	in port	JAVA	
Titaroem	JAPAN	18th April	JAVA	
Tibodas	JAVA	23rd April	SHAI	1st half May
Timanoeck	JAVA	26th April	SHAI	1st half May
Tikini	JAVA	1st half May		
Tijlajap	JAVA	2nd half May		

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

15

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 13 knots	Tuesday, 27th April, at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	11th May, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	8th June, at noon.

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) \$120.
First Class to New York.....\$260.
" " " San Francisco \$45. " " \$268.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, BALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLEJO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THEN ON BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Selyo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots Wednesday, 12th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern		13th May
Aldenhams	28th April	21st May

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

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Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 23rd Apr. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 27th Apr. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Halmun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 25th Apr. at 10 a.m.
Halmun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 28th Apr. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Chinese Market for Marine Motors.

Some practical hints for British engineers may often be found in the up-to-date reports of the American Consular officials in China. Thus, we may with advantage direct attention to a recent report sent home to his Government by Mr. Consul Charles Williams, of Nanking, who points out the openings that exist for the supply of marine motors on the waterways of China. He states that a recent inquiry from an American firm selling detachable row-boat motors at a very moderate price, caused an investigation to be made of the possibility of the use of such motors on the native craft engaged in ferrying passengers and lighting merchandise across the Yangtze River between Nanking and Pukow. The ferrying and lighterage business across the river at Nanking is of great importance. The transport of passengers to and fro is carried on by a large steam ferry owned by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, by four free ferries (native boats) operated by the authorities, and by a considerable number of native sampans, or row-boats. It is for use on these latter that the detachable row-boat motor first suggested itself. The guild concerned believes that light and low-priced row-boat motors could be used very successfully and would doubtless prove profitable; but it is stated that the sampan owners, under existing circumstances, would not be able to raise the small sum (about \$65 United States gold, delivered) necessary to purchase a motor. The guild suggested, as the only practicable means of selling motors, an instalment plan similar to that followed in the sale of sewing machines. As to cargo boats, it is believed that the possibilities are brighter for some light motor, powerful enough to propel the boats against the current, which runs about 2 or 3 knots. The cargo boats are of two sizes: Twelve-ton lighters, roughly 43 ft. in length by 8 ft. beam by 5 ft. moulded depth, and 16-ton lighters, 72 ft. long by 9 ft. beam by 6 ft. 6 in. moulded depth. There are about 400 of each in use. The chief difficulty in selling motors for use on these cargo boats will be in satisfying the owners that the use of mechanical power is practical and economical. If they can be shown a low-priced motor that is capable of propelling a laden cargo boat against the river current, and can be convinced that it will be more economical than human power, it is believed that a considerable number could be sold. Unfortunately, however, a practical demonstration is the only way in which the Chinese can be convinced of the capabilities of small motors in such service. It is presumed that the ordinary detachable row-boat motor is unsuited for such use in two essentials, namely, it is underpowered, and it is too small to be set up on such a large boat. Whether any motor of a similar self-contained type heavy enough for use on lighters is manufactured is not known. Such a type would offer the advantage of obviating any extensive alterations in the boat made necessary by the installation of an ordinary motor.

Man Who Saved 48 Lives.

An inquest was held at Sney, London, recently on Alfred George Powell, aged seven, the son of a labourer of Ealing Road, Bow. The body was recovered from the River Lea by a lighter-man George Little, of Baker's alley, Bow, who in the course of his experience has saved 48 lives and recovered over 100 bodies from the river. He possesses 8 medals for life saving and holds 12 certificates from the Royal Humane Society. A verdict of Accidental Death was returned.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Flounders, Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 24th Apr. at 3 p.m.
YHAMA, Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	Sun., 25th Apr. at daylight
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Wed., 28th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mansang	Wed., 28th Apr. at noon
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 29th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Esang	Fri., 30th Apr. at daylight
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 1st May at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Daini, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Landed, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Carnarvonshire	23rd April
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.
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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

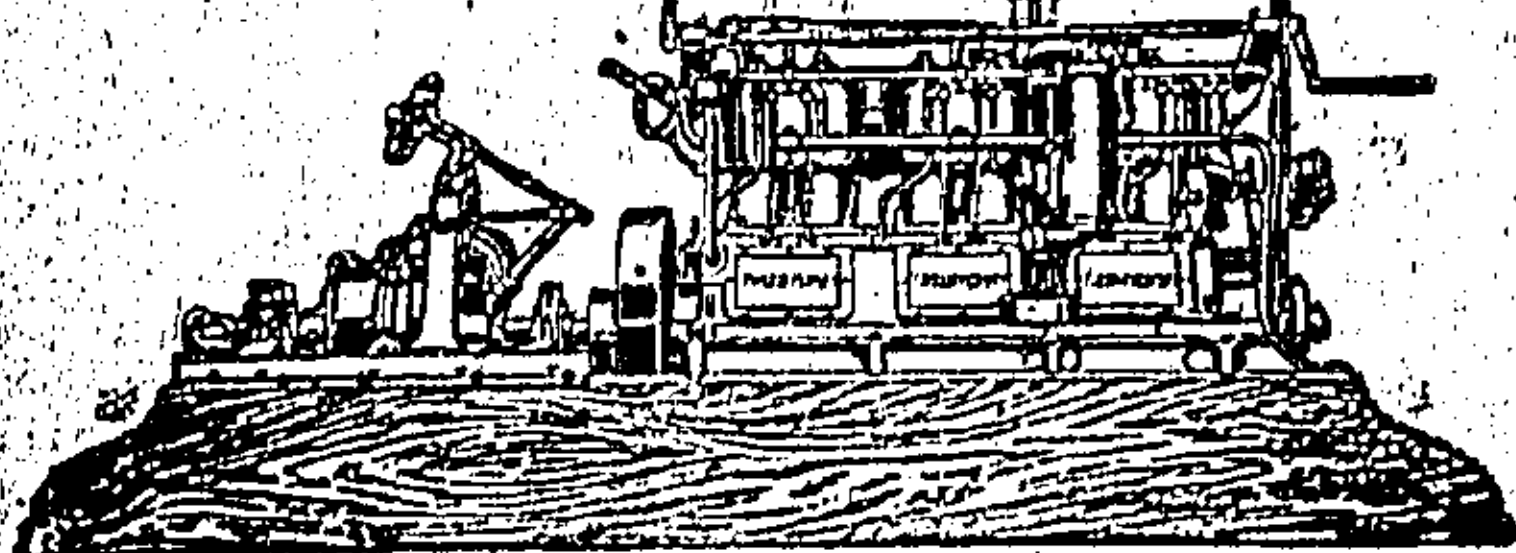
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons, 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 150 H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

O.A. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

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HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 241.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Yusaka M.	N. Y. K.	22, Apr.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	23, Apr.
L'don, via S'pore, Pang, O'bo, &c.	Noro	P. & O.	28, Apr.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	Kalome	B. L. L.	10, May

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via, B.C., T'ma via S'hai & Japan	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	22, Apr.
New York via Suez Canal	Indradeo	S. T. Co.	25, Apr.
San F'cisco via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.
New York via Panama Canal	B. Castle	D. & Co.	E. of A.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	1, May
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	4, May
Via, B.C., & S'le via K'lung &c.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	4, May
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
New York via Suez	Inveric	B. L. L.	14, May
San F'cisco via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	18, May

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila | Hitachi M. | N. Y. K. | 17, May

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Sardinia	P. & O.	22, Apr.
Delagea Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Gujarat	B. L.	23, Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	23, Apr.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	25, Apr.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Nio M.	O. S. K.	26, Apr.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagoya	P. & O.	10, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	15, May
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	15, June
Shanghai	Tipanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tifaroom	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tijlatap	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Timanoeck	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

The s.s. "INDRADEO"

about end of April.

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

"INVERIC"

4,789 tons, Captain A. Wallace, will be despatched as above on Saturday, 8th May.

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE arrived at Shanghai on the 19th April, at 1 p.m. left Shanghai on the 19th April, at 10 p.m. and is due to arrive in Hongkong on the 22nd April, at 3 p.m.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. SARDINIA left Singapore for this Port on the 17th instant, evening. The P. & O. s.s. SHINJO MARU will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at noon.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA is due to arrive on Friday, the 23rd inst. at daylight. The T. K. K. s.s. OHIYO MARU will next leave for San Francisco via usual ports on Tuesday, the 8th June at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this Port (via Queensland Ports and Manila) on the 9th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 28th instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. MANSANG from Sandakan is due at Hongkong on the 21st April.
The I. C. S. N. s.s. YATSHING from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 3rd May.

The S. L. s.s. OARNARVONSHIRE from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 28th April.
The S. L. s.s. MONMOUTHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 17th May and leaves for Japan & Vladivostok on the 19th May.

The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 30th May and leaves for Japan on the 1st June.
The Ben Line s.s. BENAVON from Hull, Middlesbrough & London left Singapore for this Port on the 14th instant and may be expected to arrive here on or about 18th instant.

The s.s. SANTHIA from Calcutta left Singapore on the 13th inst. afternoon and may be expected here on or about the 20th inst. daylight.
The Ben Line s.s. BENRINNES from Middlesbrough & London left Singapore for this Port on the 14th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 20th instant.
The s.s. KALOMO left Manila on Tuesday, the 20th inst. and is due here on Friday, the 23rd inst. at daylight.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "NIPPON MARU,"
From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on 20th inst. at noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on the 25th instant, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown and examination of same to be held on 24th inst. at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before 2nd May, otherwise they will not be recognised.

K. DOI,
Actg. Agent.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1915.

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

MONTEAGLE

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West Indies, London, etc.

1st May and 3rd July.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates—

VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails
MARSEILLES & LONDON	Kalome	10th May.
"	"	20th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Hangsang, Br. s.s. 1,356, S. Wildo, 3rd inst.—Saloon, 30th ult. Rice—J. M. & Co.	Keemun, Br. s.s. 5,871, T. H. Collister, 10th inst.—Singapore, 5th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	Kwelling, Br. s.s. 1,073, Mills, 10th inst.—Swatow, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,830, Harada, 14th inst.—Manila, 12th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.	Laiyang, Br. s.s. 2,225, Mooney, 16th inst.—Singapore, 10th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Foehsing, Br. s.s. 1,403, Hay, 15th inst.—Bangkok, Rice—J. M. & Co.	Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,461, K. Hashimoto, 18th inst.—San Francisco, 20th ult. Gen.—T. K. K.	Senjo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,934, S. Hirai, 17th inst.—Karatsu, 12th inst. Flour & Oil—M. B. K.	Chunwang, Br. s.s. 1,418, C. J. Mattok, 19th inst.—Kokshang, 11th inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.	Kumsang, Br. s.s. 2,077, P. Wheeler, 19th inst.—Singapore, 13th inst. General—J. M. & Co.	Fenglein, Br. s.s. 1,731, A. Harris, 19th inst.—18th inst.—B. Mast—B. & S.	Shinko Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,936, T. Okuda, 19th inst.—Java, 9th inst. Sugar M. B. K.	Suyehiro Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,019, T. Yabuta, 10th inst.—Koolung, 16th inst. Coal—Nikko & Co.	Benrinnes, Br. s.s. 3,098, A. Wallace, 20th inst.—Singapore, 14th inst. Gen.—order.	Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,093, Leask, 20th inst.—Manila, 17th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
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Wada Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,939, Asai, 24th inst.—Mitsui, 14th inst. Coal—M. B. K.	Kaljo Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,015, Y. Yamamoto, 21st inst.—Swatow, 20th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.	Mausung, Br. s.s. 1,854, Alcock, 21st inst.—Sandakan, 14th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Panama Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,963, J. Kanoo, 20th inst.—Shanghai, 17th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.	Foehchow, Br. s.s. 1,228, Owen, 20th inst.—Bangkok, 15th inst. Rice—B. & S.	Taiyuan, Br. s.s. 2,000, P. W. Grierson, 21st inst.—Sydney, 23rd ult. Gen.—B. & S.	Hera, Fr. s.s. 3,431, Garry, 21st inst.—Manila, General—M. M.	Yei Maru No 2, Jap. s.s. 1,733, Itani, 20th inst.—Canton, Gen.—M. B. K.	Amerian, Br. s.s. 318, Ballisoul, 21st inst.—Macao, Gen.—Chinness.	Devawongse, Br. s.s. 1,047, O. W. Sharrer, 21st inst.—Saloon, 17th inst. Rice—Chinness.	Chenan, Br. s.s. 1,354, W. L. Jones, 21st inst.—Shanghai, 18th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
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TO SAIL.

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York, via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and
Further Particulars, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER ALL AT ORDINARY STAGES OF TIDE	STAGES OF TIDE	STAGES OF TIDE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	(50' 60')	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271	71'	8'	8'	8'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	241	60'	8'	8'	8'
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	160	50'	8'	8'	8'
Patent Slip, No. 5 Kowloon	150	50'	8'	8'	8'
BAI-KOK-TSUI					
Consolidated Dock	450	81'	10'	10'	10'
ABERDEEN					
Harbour Dock	430	81'	10'	10'	10'
Laurel Dock	375	81'	10'	10'	10'

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 1 K.TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 30, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager:

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

FIRST EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1915.

HONGKONG FINANCES.

Interesting Report Laid Before the Council.

The following report on the finances of the Colony for the year 1914, was laid before the Legislative Council this afternoon:

The total revenue for the year amounted to \$11,007,273 being \$1,513,113 in excess of the estimate and \$2,404,964 more than the revenue in 1913. Compared with that year there were increases under the heads Licences, Fees of Court, Railway, and Rent of Government Property.

2. The principal sub-heads showing an increase over the estimate are as follows:

Revenue.	
(a) Assessed Taxes, \$104,137	
(b) Land Sales, 15,188	
(c) Land Loans, 10,010	
(d) Forfeitures, 37,181	
(e) Sunday Cargo Working Permits, 11,951	
(f) Court Fees, 11,003	
(g) Possession Fees, 12,576	
(h) Water Excess Supply, 20,440	
(i) Opium Monopoly, 1,183,300	
(j) Markets, 12,508	
(k) Widows and Orphans' Pension Contributions, 13,865	

3. The principal decreases were:—

Revenue.	
(a) Liquor Duties, \$58,044	
(b) Stamp Duties, 80,172	
(c) Medical Examination of Emigrants, 44,528	
(d) Conservancy Contributions, 28,712	
(e) Post Office, 115,731	

4. The total expenditure amounted to \$10,759,224, being \$181,368 over the estimate, and \$2,098,211 more than the expenditure in 1913. Compared with the estimates there were decreases under 14 heads as against 10 heads where there were increases. The excess, amounting to \$688,003, under Miscellaneous Services, was largely due to loss on subsidiary coins, of which \$5,000,000 worth were sent home for sale as bullion. Military Expenditure exceeded the estimate on account of the War by \$122,770, and an excess of \$80,100 under Public Works Account is largely accounted for by increases in respect of the works Waterworks, Maintenance of City and Hill Districts, Maintenance of Roads and Bridges in the City, and Maintenance of Buildings. There was a decrease under Typhoon Damages.

5. The Imports and Exports Department over-estimated its expenditure by \$53,136 while the sum not required by the Post Office came to \$66,774. The Charge on account of Public Debt was over-estimated \$33,042.

6. There was a saving of a sum of \$401,205 under the vote for Public Works Extraordinary, due to works being delayed or deferred, including Wireless Telegraph Station \$61,810, Typhoon Tak Waterworks \$109,740, the West Point Reservoir \$145,497, and the Repairing Yard for Government Lanchons \$23,619.

7. The revenue for the year exceeded the expenditure by a

sum of \$251,048, whereas a deficit of \$842,890 was anticipated; with the result that the credit balances of \$2,639,426 at the end of 1913 was increased to \$2,910,474 at end of 1914.

8. The following statement shows the Liabilities and Assets on the 31st December, 1914:—

Liabilities.	
Deposits not Available	\$258,995.86
House Service	1,855.75
Crown Agents' Advances	678,900.71
Crown Agents' Drafts	571,428.57
Postal Agencies in China	8,745.43
Overdraft, Bank	1,000,755.63
Total Liabilities	2,588,687.95
Balance	2,910,473.97
Total	\$5,497,161.92

Assets.	
Subsidiary Coins	\$689,833.08
Advances	120,352.37
Imprest	118,338.84
Railway Construction	3,932,633.98
Unallocated Stores	321,900.89
Crown Agents' Current Account	7,984.86
Total	\$5,497,161.92

9. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure during the last five years:—

Revenue.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Revenue	\$8,960,839	\$7,497,231	\$8,180,694	\$8,512,308.84	\$11,007,273.99
Expenditure	\$9,607,113	\$7,077,177	\$8,658,012.93	\$10,759,224.82	\$10,759,224.82
Surplus	\$1,000,000	\$1,420,054	\$1,524,295.91	\$1,753,085.91	\$2,248,049.17

10. The Inscribed Stock Loans of 1893 and 1906 amount to \$1,485,732 and the contributions to the Sinking Fund with accrued interest total \$186,294 being \$22,100 more than the amount at credit of that fund at the end of 1913. The market value of the fund's investments on the 31st December was unascertainable as no report of prices has reached this Department.

11. The expenditure on Railway Construction amounted at the end of the year to \$14,695,680, that during the year being \$574,429, chiefly in connection with the erection of a terminal station. The funds for this expenditure have been obtained by the advance of \$971,520 from the Government Loan, by advances from the Crown Agents in the sum of \$1,940,444 and by advances from general account.

12. The only alteration of importance during 1914 in the revenue system was the abolition of the Opium Farm, substituted by direct Government control.

13. The total receipts and payments accounted for by the Treasury during the year were \$24,970,000 and \$25,608,000 respectively, compared with \$15,813,000 and \$15,542,520 in 1913. The figures not accounted for under revenue and expenditure relate to transactions under various heads such as Deposits, Advances, and Railway Construction.

14. Subsidiary coins in stock and in transit to London for redemption purposes on the 31st December were of the face value of \$989,833.08 as follows:—

Coins	Value
20 cents	\$4,285.00
10 " "	62,703.20
5 " "	885,634.70
1 " "	5,630.80
Copper	30,649.38
Total	\$989,833.08

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Fight for an Important Point.

April 21, 10.15 p.m.
The Press Bureau states that the enemy is still making violent and continual counter-attacks on hill No. 60. Between six and nine o'clock yesterday evening, two heavy infantry attacks were repulsed with great loss to the enemy.

The hill was heavily shelled all night and several further attacks have been repulsed.

Air Raid on Ghent.

April 21, 10.15 p.m.
A bold and successful attack has been made on the airship harbour shed at Ghent. The damage must have been considerable.

Russian Torpedo Boats Active.

April 21, 9.30 p.m.
Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says that Russian torpedo-boats, cruising along the Anatolian coast on Monday, sank ten Turkish vessels loaded with munitions.

They then bombarded Turkish positions at Arkhaye, causing a panic.

Mr. Asquith at Elswick.

April 21, 9.30 a.m.
Mr. Asquith visited Elswick and witnessed all the processes in the manufacture of shells, guns, armour-plate and gun-turrets, and also saw a number of new shops (ships?) equipped.

Russian Successes in the Carpathians.

April 21, 7.25 p.m.
A Petrograd communique states. The enemy made abortive attacks in the Carpathians. Their offensive against Polen Hill being particularly stubborn. The enemy losses were very great. Of the first batch of prisoners captured there, a number of 500 has been registered.

French Progress in Alsace.

(Havas Telegram.)

April 20.
French stock now stands at 72.25.
Yesterday we progressed in Alsace, the enemy hurriedly evacuating Elsbach.

To-day artillery actions took place on all fronts and at Soissons and in the Argonne.

M. Garros, the famous aviator, was obliged, while following a mono-plane, to land within the German lines in Flanders, and has been taken prisoner.

M. Guillaumin, ex-minister for the Colonies has died.

Two Turkish Cruisers Sunk.
The official statement issued at Petrograd says:—We captured on April 18, east of Telesch, an Austrian battleship.

We took in the Polen region 1,155 prisoners including 20 officers and six machine guns.

Two Turkish cruisers coming in contact with mines have been sunk in the Black Sea.

M. Venezelos, the Grecian ex-Premier, has arrived at Alexandria, where he received a hearty welcome and a sympathetic demonstration. The Sultan's brother was waiting to receive him on the quay and also a delegation from the British and French community.

Coins of the face value of \$5,000,000 all in 10 cent pieces were sent to England during the year for purposes of demonetisation.

15. The limits between which the rates of discount ranged were:—

50 cent	per cent.	100 cent.	134 cent.
20	2	10	10
10	2	10	10
5	2	10	10
Copper	par to	11	11

On the 1st March, Ordinance No. 15 of 1913 prohibiting the circulation of foreign silver and nickel coins came into force and has effected the disappearance of foreign coins from circulation through owing to business depression and the War no permanent result has yet appeared in the way of decreasing the discount on the Colony's currency.

Owing to depression of trade silver dollars were in no great demand during the end of the year and consequently bank notes were at a premium ranging from 4 per cent to 10 per cent.

16. The circulation in December of notes of the three Banks having authorised issues was as follows:—

demand during the end of the year and consequently bank notes were at a premium ranging from 4 per cent. to 10½ per cent.

16. The circulation in December of notes of the three Banks

A. M. THOMSON.

Treasurer.

TELEGRAMS.

RACING.

CITY AND SUBURBAN RESULT.

April 21, 4.30 p.m.
The following is the City and Suburban result, and the betting:—

Black Jester, 11 to 4, 1.	
Diadumeneos, 100 to 7, 2.	
Dan Russell, 100 to 9, 3.	

There were fourteen starters, the first winning by three quarters of a length ahead separating second and third.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

P. C. Ohas, Aiken, charged the master of the steam launch Tak Hing, before Commander Basil Taylor, R. N., at the marine Court, with unlawfully failing to observe the rule of the road as laid down by His Majesty's order in Council, in the harbour on the 20th inst. Examination Officer Melver charged the master of a junk with unlawfully failing to proceed to the Examination Anchorage before entering the harbour, on the 20th inst. Both cases were dismissed.

Singapore Wireless.

An amendment has been made to the motion originally intended to be introduced in the Singapore Legislative Council for a vote of \$164,355 to complete the erection of wireless installations for commercial use at Singapore and Penang. The vote now to be asked for is \$98,000 to apply only to the Singapore installation.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Interesting Series of Lectures.

There will be two series of lectures delivered in this Summer Term at the University which the public are invited to attend without fee. They are intended, in the first place, for students of the University, but any who are interested in the subjects will be welcomed and seats will be specially set apart for them.

The first is a series of four lectures, every Friday at 5.30 p.m., beginning on April 30th, subject "English Phonetics," by Professor J. D. Wright.

On Wednesday, the 28th April, and the two Wednesdays following, Professor W. J. Hinton will deliver a lecture on Chinese Currency, also at 5.30 p.m. The first lecture will be on "Some General Principles of Currency," the second "Chinese Currency as it is to-day," and the third "Some proposals for Reform."

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Tons	254	239	242	233	273	256	238	244	239	273	270	238	259	311	208	295	280	247	298	282	290
Total to 21th inst.	5,567																				

THE BRIBERY CASE.

A Question of a Signature.

The case of alleged bribery, in regard to the military coal supplies, was mentioned to Mr. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning.

Mr. Griet, on behalf of the defendant, asked, supposing there was some controversy about the signature on the document, and his Worship was of the opinion it was a forgery would his Worship send the case for trial?

His Worship said that if Mr. Davey gave evidence that the signature on the I.O.U. was a forgery, the case would be sent to the Sessions for trial.

Mr. Griet said, that in that case, the hearing would not take very long; he would not call the defendant, and he would not call any witness. That was only put forward as to the position in the event of that finding.

Mr. Hodgson (Crown Solicitor) said the document which Mr. Griet had put to his (Mr. Hodgson's) client had not been proved yet. The suggestion was put to him that that was his signature and he said he knew nothing about it. Personally he could not see that the document was properly before the Court until proved.

This was put in merely for identification and he thought he was perfectly entitled to call evidence when it was proved, in rebuttal.

Mr. Griet said he did not think that would arise in this Court.

The hearing was fixed for Wednesday at 2.15 p.m.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE SINKING OF THE FRYE.

"DAILY NEWS AND LEADER." The following leaderette is from the *Daily News and Leader* of March 12:—

The sinking of the American ship William P. Frye by the German cruiser Eitel Friedrich has created not unnaturally a profound impression in America. The captain asserts that he carried nothing but wheat, and that he explained to the German officer who boarded the Frye that the ship was American and carried only this cargo. Notwithstanding this, the Eitel Friedrich sank her after removing her crew, declaring it is alleged, that she was "carrying contraband to the enemy." Corn, despite German statements to the contrary, has never been recognised by us as contraband of war, and the sinking of a Dutch corn ship under similar circumstances was specifically cited by Sir Edward Grey in one of his Notes to America as an instance of Germany's impudent disregard of international law.

The loss of an American ship will naturally touch the Washington Government much more nearly, especially as the hull of the Frye appears to have been insured with the American Government itself. President Wilson has announced that a stringent inquiry will be held into all the circumstances, and the presence of the Eitel Friedrich, seemingly badly out of repair, in an American harbour will make it relatively easy. Till this inquiry has been held, it is not necessary to speculate on the probable results of the incident on German-American relations. But under any circumstances it can scarcely improve them.

Saigon/Hongkong:—Saigon reports that considerable Contraband have been entered upon for Hongkong account, the demand from other quarters proving trifling.

Early in the fortnight the local rice market considerably improved, but chartering was again much handicapped by the scarcity of tonnage. Owners in consequence have been able to force the rate up from 35 to 38 cents for large carriers of 100,000 piculs loading capacity and from 38 to 50 cents per picul for small sized vessels. At the close the local rice market has slightly declined, nevertheless there is further enquiry for medium sized vessels.

Rice exports from Saigon from 1st January to 22nd March amount to 160,802 tons as compared with 228,165 tons during same period last year.

Saigon/Philippines:—Owing to pressing demand for a prompt boat, a charter was put through locally on basis of 30,000 piculs at 66 cents for 2 ports discharge, almost immediately after that however several Philippine owned vessels have accepted consecutive trips at 40/42 centavos per picul. Even at this latter figure it is quite a good paying business for owners.

Bangkok:—Enquiry for tonnage has resulted in the fixture of a couple of "outsiders" on lumpsum basis of \$25,000 for 3,000 tonner, the rate working out at about 62/70 cents per picul respectively. The berth rate now stands at 70 cents per picul for inside bar loading.

Newchwang:—There have been one or two orders for very prompt loading, but "spot" tonnage not being obtainable, no actual chartering seems to have come to pass.

Calcutta:—Importers are experiencing the greatest difficulty in finding tonnage, and "outsiders" seem unobtainable.

Fixtures Reported:—Port Canton/option \$4.85, Hongkong/option \$4.75, Hongkong/Penang \$7, and Hongkong/Hongkong Private terms.

Congress Postponed.

The American Institute of Electrical Engineers, it is stated, have decided to postpone indefinitely the holding of the Electrical Congress, which had been arranged for this year, but the Engineering Congress will be held, as originally planned, in San Francisco on Sept. 20-25.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

Rates Reach an Unprecedented Level.

Messrs. Snowman & Co., in their freight circular, dated April 17, state:—

Since issue of our last report dated 3rd of April, chartering throughout the fortnight was much restricted owing to the extreme scarcity of tonnage for prompt as well as forward loading, and rates have again soared upwards on the renewed enquiry for pressing tonnage requirements from Saigon to this and also for the Philippines. Charterers have been compelled to concede further considerable rises and rates have now reached an unprecedented level.—Hongkong/Penang has seen a fixture, Indo China 3,000 tonner, at \$7 per ton, free loading; the vessel at the same time being placed for the return voyage from Bangkok to Hongkong at \$30,000 lumpsum, free discharging, thus earning a total freight of \$51,000, for the round trip of about 45 days.

It does not look as if rates will ease for some time; on the contrary, after the Newchwang season has set in and in addition to the present trades, Java will also require a good deal of tonnage as the season advances, the freight market should further improve in the South as long as rates up North also keep firm.

The North reports that trade on the Coast is now in full swing and rates have improved all round. There are numerous orders for trip-charters in various directions, but there is little or no "loose" tonnage seeking employment, even Japanese tonnage being conspicuous by its absence.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 22nd APRIL, 1915.

EXPLOSION ON SHAMEEN.

Bomb Said to have been Placed
in Waste Pipe.

On Tuesday evening the inhabitants of the Shameen were startled by a loud report which suggested another bomb explosion in the native city.

People who rushed from their dinner tables to make enquiries soon discovered that a bomb or something similar certainly had exploded, though not in this Chinese city. On the canal-bund, about midway between the French and English bridges is a small block of buildings including a Japanese barber's shop and some premises which appear to be used as a Japanese club, and it was here that the explosion had occurred.

Two or three feet from the ground a waste-pipe jutted out from the wall, and into this a small bomb seems to have been placed. Whether the affair was a practical joke or deadly earnest does not appear. Though the report was a loud one the damage was trifling, a few square feet of the face of the wall being blown up.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

BOXING.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph).

Sir,—With reference to your columns in last night's issue, under the heading of "Boxing" I must again tender my apologies, not only this time to "Old Sport" but also to Kid Marriott, my intentions not being to offend, that being far from my thoughts, but only to assure them that things prehistoric do not seem to be appreciated in this Colony.

It has not been my custom to deal with matters like this, but I have had the experience unfortunately, that is to say, in matters causing an argument, to find to my regret, that the persons, whoever they may be,—of course being of a certain class—who lose the point, generally wish to resort to fist-cuffs; therefore I regret that I cannot fall in with Kid Marriott's suggestion on that subject. But I would like to point out to him that if he would care to place the said \$10 at your office, no doubt I could find a man to meet him (of course I do not include the friend he speaks of in this challenge) that is, providing he can come to the weight. Once again, money speaks!!!

As regards Hugh Costello, if Kid Marriott is prepared to forfeit \$50. in the event of my proving him wrong, to your cigarette fund, I shall be pleased to do so. Of course, this offer also includes "Old Sport."

In conclusion, I would like to inform any person whom it may concern that I am not a pugilist and fortunately know it.—Yours etc.,

MULTUM IN PARVO.
Hongkong, April 22, 1915.

Sir:—Re Kid Marriott's letter in yesterday's issue of the Hongkong Telegraph, it certainly recalls old memories. If, as he says, Eugene Costello (not Hughie)

BY RAIL TO ENGLAND.

The Latest Time-Table.

The Vice-Consul for Sweden has favoured us with the following extract of the latest time-table for the journey from Petrograd to England via Sweden and Norway:—

Dep. Petrograd, Finland Station 8.00 a.m., Arr. Tornea 10.57 a.m.; 27 hours.

Through Sleeping car I and II class. Restaurant car during the day.

Dep. Tornea 4.00 p.m., Arr. Karunki 4.30 p.m., 30 minutes.

From Finnish Karunki to Swedish Karungi by sleigh in 15 minutes.

From Karungi to Christiania there are two routes:—(A), via Krylbo and Hallsherg.

Dep. Karungi 8.10 p.m., Arr. Christiania 10.27 p.m., 50 hours.

Changes at Krylbo and Hallsherg.

(B.) Via Stockholm (through train, sleeping car and restaurant cars).

Dep. Karungi 8.10 p.m., Arr. Stockholm 8.40 a.m., 38½ hours.

Dep. Stockholm 9.07 p.m. or 8.38 a.m., Arr. Christiania 10.30 a.m. or 10.27 p.m., 13½ hrs.

Dep. Christiania 10.52 p.m., Arr. Bergen 11 a.m.

Sleeping cars I, II and III class.

Dep. Bergen (daily service) 1 p.m., Arr. Newcastle after 33 hours.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"Under Two Flags."

The Howitt-Phillips company gave "Under Two Flags" last night before a fair house. The play is an old favourite of the public's albeit it gives but little scope to the majority of the players. The part of the piece is that of Cigarette, the cantinier, whose whole life is bound up with the French army, and this was played with extraordinary power and feeling by Miss Godart. From her dashing first appearance down to the death-moment her handling of the role was superlatively good and real. The part of Bertie Cecil, the hero fell to Mr. Howitt, who made the most of it. Mr. Jack Vallance, as the rollicking but faithful valet, had a part well suited to him; he was good throughout, as was Mr. Jack Elagert in the unthankful role of Colonel Chateauxroy. Miss Ada Edney as the Princess also played very prettily and sympathetically. To-night the members of the company give their farewell performance—"A Member of the Family."

was a member of the crew of H.M.S. Cadmus, I think a little more light should be let in on the subject. The event was well advertised I remember, and everyone expected to see a good show, but did not.

Perhaps Mr. Hall, the promoter, would like to say a little on the subject.

Yours etc.

QUERY.

P. S. Eugene Costello was advertised as a champion from Canada, I think.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA-BORNEO Co., Ltd.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Twelfth Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of the above company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building at Noon, on Friday, the 30th April, 1915 to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1914 and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect an Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th April to the 30th April, both days inclusive.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.
W. G. DARBY,
General Manager.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that in respect of all Season Tickets available for three months issued on and after 1st May next the respective prices will be as follows:

Gentlemen\$36.00
Ladies\$18.00
Children\$12.00

and that the price of servants' punch tickets available for 20 rides will be \$1.20.

Season tickets expiring in April can be extended to April 30th on same terms pro rata as now in force but no three monthly Season Tickets and no annual tickets will be issued in April.

Notice is further given that on and after 1st May next daily return tickets and Annual tickets will be abolished.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

The share certificates Nos. 2410/2411 for 10 and 25 shares respectively, numbered 12739/12748 and 35358/35382 inclusive, standing in the register in the joint names of George Andrew, Hastings and John Barham Carlisle, solicitors, Liverpool and Birmingham, having been lost or destroyed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said certificates be produced at the office of the Company Queen's Buildings, Victoria Hongkong, before the 24th April, 1915, new certificates for the said shares will be issued and the old certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th March 1915.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Forty-Second Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on Friday, the 23rd April, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1914, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The Transfer Books of the Society will be closed from 13th April to the 23rd April both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1915.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Forty-Ninth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on Friday, the 23rd April, 1915, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1914, and of declaring Dividends &c.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th April to 23rd April both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show
Supper and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE

ROYAL.

MESSRS. CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS

WITH THEIR POWERFUL COMPANY WILL PRESENT THE
LATEST AND GREATEST OF LONDON SUCCESSES.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

THURSDAY,

THE LAST PERFORMANCE,

The Brilliant and Sporting Comedy.

"A MEMBER OF TATTERSALLS"

Mr. Peter Perk's (Bookmaker) Charles Howitt.

Prices\$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00.

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

Booking at Moutrie's.

THEATRE ROYAL.

HONGKONG.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

PRESENTS

MESSRS. PHILIP BRAHAM & CAMPBELL'S COY.

"THE GROTESQUES"

THE LAUGHTER MAKERS—From the Savoy Theatre London

OPENING NIGHT: FRIDAY APRIL 23rd

NEW SONGS! NEW DANCES!

Change of Programme Nightly!

FRIDAY, APRIL 23rd

THE VILLAGE CONCERT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24th

A Special Programme of new numbers including

"TIPPERARY" & THE MAYOR'S MATINEE.

MONDAY, APRIL 26th

THE TELEPHONE BELLE & SOME

MUSICAL IMPRESSIONS.

Please note that on each change of Programme, the Entire

Musical Programme is also changed.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Curtain at 9.15 p.m.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 20th April, 1915.

A Film which sets you Wondering.

The Great Sensational Drama

in 2 Parts—3,000 Feet Long.

Adapted from Professor Delapierre's Scientific Masterpiece.

"MORTAS THE DEATH SOWER"

Detective Vilon Triumphs.

Pathe's Gazettes.

The best way to learn what is really going on in Europe

is to see them.

Wednesday, 21st April.

Matinee 5.15 p.m. 3rd Series.

"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY."

Keep an eye for "SHERLOCK HOLMES"

1st Series, "SPECKLED BAND" & "SILVER BLAZE"

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT

for a short season only.

Opening on Wednesday, 21st April,

of

"ALBERT MORROW"

the actor magician.

weird featuring his great Novelty.

also

great Dramatic and Comic Films.

9.15 p.m. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENRINNES"

From MIDDLESBRO' LONDON

and STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are

hereby informed that all

Goods are being landed at their

risk into the Godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kow-

loon, whence and/or from the

wharves/delivery may be obtained

No claims will be admitted

after the Goods have left the

Godowns, and all Goods remain-

ing undelivered after the 27th

inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer

must be presented to the Under-

signed on or before the 4th prox.

or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and dam-

aged Goods are to be left in the

Godowns, where they will be ex-

amined on the 27th inst., at 11

a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been

effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-

GATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA & STRAITS.

The Steamship

"LAISANG"

having arrived from the above

ports, Consignees of cargo by her

are hereby informed that all goods

are being landed at their risk into

the hazardous and/or extra hazar-

dous Godowns of the Hongkong

and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company, Limited, whence, and/or

from the wharves/delivery may be

obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd

inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged

packages are to be left in the

Godowns where they will be ex-

amined on. Claims against the

steamer must be presented within

10 days of arrival, otherwise they

will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected by us in any case what-

ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915

BUTCHER MEAT

Beef Sirloin—Moi Lung Pa	lb.	10
" Prime Cut—	"	21
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	19
" Roast—Shiu	"	17
" Breast—Ngau Lam	"	15
" Soup—Tong Yuk	"	20
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	30
" do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	24
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	"	10
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	50
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	60
" corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	1.00
" Head—Ngau Tau	"	14
" Heart—Ngau Sum	"	20
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	"	11
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	"	11
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	"	18
" Tail—Ngau Mei	"	13
" Liver—Ngau Kon	"	11
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	1.00
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau Tsai-tau-keuk	set	25
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	25
" Leg—Yeung Pei	"	24
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	"	27
" Saddle—	"	27
" Figs Chidings—Chu Chong	"	24
" Brains—Chu No	per set	13
" Feet—Chu Keuk	"	15
" Fry—Chu Chap	"	11
" Head—Chu Tau	"	18
" Heart—Chu Sam	"	18
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	"	23
" Liver—Chu Kon	"	28
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	20
" Leg—Chu Pei	"	20
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"	20
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	20
" Liver—Yeung Sam	"	12
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver—Yeung Kon	"	12
" Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	"	22
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	"	20
" Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
" Lard—Chu Yau	"	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	34
Ducks—Ap	"	32
Doves—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	30
" (fresh)—	"	30
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30
" Goose—Ngo	"	24
" Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25
" Snipe—Sha Tsai	each	22
" Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
" Hen—Na	"	45
" Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	75
" Quail—Om Chun	"	25
" Partridges—Che Ku	"	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp—Li Yu	"	20
Catfish—Ohik Yu	"	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	"	14
Crabs—Hoi	"	26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	"	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	"	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	13
Dog Fish—Titi To Sha	"	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	"	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupe—Shek Pan	"	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	"	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	"	18
Loach—Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch—Tau Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	"	10
" Paice—Pan Yu	"	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Ohong	"	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Ohong	"	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	38
Ray—Pai Fa Sha	"	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	"	15
Roach—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	"	30
Shark—Sha Yu	"	7
Skate—Po Yu	"	8
Shrimps—Ha	"	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	"	28
Tench—Wan Yu	"	16
Turbot—Cho How Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	"	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Khe	"	18
" (Chafco)—Tia Chun Ping Khe	"	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	12
Carambola—Yeung To	12
Coconuts—Ye Tse	12
Grapes—Po Tai Taz	30
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	10
" America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	10
Lichess Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	28
" Fresh	10
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	5
" Sweet	8
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	10
(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	10
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	14
Pumelo, Siam—Ohim Lo Yan	14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	15
Walnuts—Hop To	15
Green—Sang Hop Tuo	15
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each

VEGETABLES, &c.

半斤	Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi
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Commercial.

Johore Planters' Association.
The Johore Planters' Association meet at Johore on the 18th inst., when the business for discussion comprises the following:—(1) Immigration: It is strongly felt that in the interests of planters employing Chinese labour our Government should again allow immigration from China. This has been done lately, but only in a very restricted form, viz., to one-third of the carrying capacity of vessels. (2) Tapping Rates: Owing to scarcity of labour there has been a disposition in some quarters to raise tappers' wages again. The North Johore Planters have held an informal meeting and agreed on a general level of wages for their district, viz., Chinese: 50 cts. and 2 cts. commission for 400 trees. Tamils and Telugus: 40 cts. and 2 cts. commission. Javanese: 45 cts. and no commission. (Tapping to include scraping, and cleaning cups and stumps, etc.) (3) Excise Enactment: To discuss the draft Liquor Ordinance introduced by the Government and the appointment of planters to the local licensing boards. (4) European Volunteer Force. (5) Subsidiary Currency. (6) General. The Rahman Tin Co. have declared an interim dividend of five per cent.

Labu Rubber Company.

The report of the Labu (F.M.S.) Rubber Company, Limited, states that the rubber output and revenue costs, compared with 1913, are as follows:—Rubber harvested, 1914 466,651 lbs., 1913 415,500 lbs.; cost per lb.—estate expenditure, 1914 9.40d., 1913 1s. 3.99d., depreciation, 1914 1.10d., 1913 1.53d.; f.o.b., 1914 10.59d., 1913 1s. 5.52d.; freight and selling expenses and insurance, 1914 1.50d., 1913 1.63d.; directors' fees and general expenses in London, 1914 0.15d., 1913 0.61d.; total, 1914 1s. 0.83d., 1913 1s. 7.95d.; crop proceeds, 1914 2s. 1.45d. per lb., 1913 2s. 5d. per lb.; profit, 1914 1s. 0.62d. per lb., 1913 9d. per lb. The whole of the planted area is reported to be in a clean-weeded condition and very little disease is in evidence. The estimated crop for 1915 is 475,000 lbs., at a cost of 9.69d. per lb. f.o.b., including depreciation upon buildings and machinery, and it is expected that the all-in cost will be in the vicinity of 1s. per lb. The balance of profit, including £10,020 brought forward, amounted to £35,206, which the directors recommend should be dealt with as follows:—Payment of a dividend of 15 per cent., £15,000; transfer to reserve, £10,000; leaving to be carried forward, £10,206.

World's Gold Output.

The Engineering and Mining Journal of New York calculates that the total production of gold for 1914 should be something like £9,061,077, which is some £1,500,000 less than the corrected total for 1913. The whole of this reduction may be said to be due to the Transvaal, where the strike in 1913 produced after-effects that caused a reduction in the output from that country by about £1,700,000. There are, of course, minor movements in other respects, for Rhodesia showed an increase of just upon £800,000, and West Africa one of about £200,000. The United States also increased its production by just upon £800,000, but Mexico reduced its production by £800,000 owing to the trouble in that country, and Russia diminished its output by about £600,000 also, the reduction being probably due to the war. A comparison of the figures for the two years for the leading divisions of the world is given below:—

	1913—	1914
Africa.....	41,143,131	40,361,777
North America.....	25,728,188	28,074,700
Europe.....	6,852,420	6,110,000
Asia.....	5,595,817	5,614,800
South America.....	2,611,680	2,650,000
Australasia.....	10,608,678	10,260,000
Total of the world.....	92,533,912	90,061,077

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS. SA.—SALES. B.—BUYERS. N.—NOMINAL.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£800 176 1/2	150,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	£900 860		£2 3/4 & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	285	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	385 265		Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	180	10,000	£15	25	145 May	133 Jan.	180 175		Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1913
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	£910	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	£910 910		Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	£224	12,000	\$100	60	2 0 April	192 1/2 Jan.	224 224		Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	£128	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	130 123		\$3 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	£30	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	380 380		\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	£45 1/4	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	5 1/4 5 1/4		\$1 for '906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	£38	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	38 36 1/2		\$3 for year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	£22 1/2	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	22 1/2 22 1/2		Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31/12/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	£99	60,000	\$5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	99 94		Final of 3 1/2 m'king 6 1/2 on preferred shares & 5 1/2 on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	£91 6	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70 1/2 Sept.	91 6 91 6		Interim of 1/1 a/c 1914 C.No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	£36	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	36 36		\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	£112	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	112 112		\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	£28	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	28 28		\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Administration	33/6	1,000,000	£1	all	41 1/2 Feb.	33/6 Dec.	35 1/2 33/6		Final of 5 % Coupon No. 4 making 10 % for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	£31	200,000	£1	all	3 1/2 Jan.	1 9/16 Nov.	3 1/2 3 1/2		1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32/6	160,000	£1	all	39 1/2 Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6 32/6		1/2 mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & R.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	£65	80,000	\$50	all	69 Jan.	73 Nov.	66 65		\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'p'ea D. Co., Ltd.	£57	80,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	57 57		\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	£53	55,700	£100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	53 53		Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	£85	36,000	£100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	85 85		Tls. 5 for 1914
Land, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	£94	13,000	£100	all	94 Jan.	94 Dec.	94 94		Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	£118	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	118 118		\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	£110	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	110 110		\$3 for year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	£7	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/4 Jan.	7 Nov.	7 6 1/2		45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	£40	6,000	\$10	all	45 Jan.	4 Feb.	40 40		\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	£101	78,000	£50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	101 101		Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	£68 1/2	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	68 1/2 68 1/2		\$2.25 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Central Estates	£95	10,000	\$100	all	95 Jan.	95 Dec.	95 95		\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31/12/14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	£140	20,000	£50	all	138 July	125 May	140 135		Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co., Ltd.	£124	125,000	\$10	all	84 Mar.	7 June	63 63		50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	£124	75,000	£10	all	144 Jan.	11 Mar.	124 124		Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	£15	8,000	£100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	85 85		Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	£91	40,000	£50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	91 88 1/2		Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1 year end 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	£11	60,000	\$15	all	12 May	10 Dec.	11 11		\$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	£43	10,000	\$5	all	450 July	4 April	4 1/4 4		6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	£43	50,000	\$1	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	7 1/2 7 1/2		70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	73 1/4	125,000	\$10	all	39 June	35 Aug.	34 34		\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	£34	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	6 Jan.	5 Dec.	6 1/2 6 1/2		50 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	£6.40	400,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	40 40		\$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	£41	6,000	\$10	all	21 1/2 July	174 Dec.	184 184		Final of \$6 mak. \$8 for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	£164	6,000	\$25	all	25 June	22 Apr.	164 164		Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	£26 1/2	60,000	\$10	all	13 July	7 Feb.	5 1/2 5		Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p. share for 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5/10	325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2 July	7 Feb.	5 1/2 5		Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkate	£26 1/2	250,000	5/-	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	37 1/2 36		80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on 1/1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/14
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	£10	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/4 June	10 10		80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on 1/1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/14
Do (New)	£1	5,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	1 1 1		\$1.50 for 1910.
Philippines Id.	£4	75,000	\$10	all	5 Jan.	5 Dec.	5 5		None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	£5	12,900	\$10	all	10 Jan.	10 Dec.	10 10		None
Societe des Pulpes et Papierieries du Tonkin	£20	13,200	\$50	all	5 Jan.	5 Dec.	20 20		None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	£24 1/2	20,000	\$5	all	500 June	4 Nov.	33 1/4 32 1/2		35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	£16 1/2	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	17 1/2 16 1/2		\$1.00 per share for year ending 31/12/14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	£7	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6 Dec.	7 7		70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited.	£6 1/2	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 Dec.	6 1/2 6 1/2		50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30/6/14
S. C. Morning Post	£29	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29 29		\$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, APRIL 22, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATION.

EXCHANGE.

22nd April.

Selling.	Demand India 136 1/4	T/T France 230	6 m/s. France 246
T/T 1/9 1/4	T/T Bombay 136 1/4	Demand Paris 230 1/2	Gold Leaf per tael \$56.90
Demand 1/9 13/16	Demand Bombay 136 1/4	On Haiphong 7 1/4 Prem.	Sovereign \$10.80 nom.
30 d/s 1/9 1/4	T/T Calcutta 136 1/4	On Saigon 7	Bar Silver ready 23 13/16
60 d/s 1/9 15/16	Demand Calcutta 136 1/4	On Bangkok 85	forward 23 13/16
4 m/s 1/10	Demand Manila 89 1/4		
T/T Shanghai 78	T/T San Fco & N.Y. 43 1/2	Buying.	
Private 30 d/s sight	Demand New York 43 1/2	4 m/s. L/O 1/10 1/2	
T/T Singapore 77 7/8	T/T Java 110 1/2	4 m/s. D.P. 1/10 1/2	
T/T Japan 89 1/4	T/T Manila 110 1/2	30 d/s. Sney & M. 1/10 1/2	
T/T India 136 1/2	Demand Germany 110 1/2	30 d/s. San Fco & N.Y. 45 1/8	
		4 m/s. Marks Nom.	
		4 m/s. France 241	

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRAN. L.S.

ROMBAY. LONDON.

CALCUTTA. MANILA.

CANTON. PANAMA.

CEBU. PEKING.

COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.

HANKOW. SHANGHAI.

HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.

Kobe. YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$4,060,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 19,600,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Agencies at: Nagasaki, Newchwang, Peking, Port Arthur, San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tokyo, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...£1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

5.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

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